THE

SCOTS MAGAZINE,

AND

Edinburgh Literary Miscellany,

FOR APRIL 1806:

With a Portrait of Mr JOHN DOWIE, *Edinburgh.*

CONTENTS:

Page

Register of the Weather for *April* 1806, ... 242
High Water at *Leith* for *May*, ... ib.
Mr *John Dowie*, ... 243
Particulars respecting the Beneficent Society of *Edinburgh*, ... 244
Celestial Phenomena for *May*, . . . 246
Memoirs of the Progress of Manufactures, Chemistry, Science, and the Fine Arts, ... 247
Memoirs of Dr *Alexander Pennecuick* of *New Hall*, ... 249
Account of the Origin and Progress of *Scottish* Commerce, ... 251
Strictures on the proposal of building on the south side of Princes Street, *Edinburgh*; with Extract from a speech of Lord *Mansfield*, on the same subject, ... 253
Estimate of the Population of the Globe, ... 259
State of Emigration from the *Highlands*, in the years 1801, 1802, and 1803, ... 260
Description of a party of *North American* Savages, ... 261
On the different stiles of Landscape Gardening, ... 263
Military character of the Native Armies in *Indostan*, ... 264
Force possessed by *Scindeah* and *Holkar* in 1802, ... 266
Address by Sir *James Mackintosh*, to the Grand Jury of *Bombay*, 21st July 1804, ... ib.
Present State of Agriculture in *Ayrshire*, ... 269
Narrative of an Apparition which shewed itself at *Rerrick*, county of *Kirkcudbright*, in the year 1695, . 270

SCOTTISH REVIEW.

Controversy concerning the Election of a Mathematical Professor, 274
1. *Stewart*'s Statement of Facts, . ib.
2. Postscript to ditto, ... ib.
3. Report of Proceedings in the case of Mr *Leslie*, ... ib.

Page

4. Examination of Mr *Stewart*'s Pamphlet, ... 274
New Works published in *Edinburgh*, 284
Scottish Literary Intelligence, . . . ib.
Literary Intelligence, English and Foreign, ... 285

POETRY.

Ode for the New Year, 1806, . . . 287
The Hill's o' Gallowa', ... 288
Tam's Fareweel, ... ib.
Verses to a young Lady, ... ib.
The maid of *Islay*, ... ib.

Proceedings of Parliament, ... 289
House of Lords, ... ib.
—Scots Appeal, ... ib.
House of Commons, ... 291
—Lord *Ellenborough's* Appointment, ib.
—The Budget, ... 296

MONTHLY REGISTER.

Historical Affairs, ... 297
—*France* . . . . . ib.
—Legislative Assembly at *Paris*, . . ib.
—New Continental arrangements, 298
—Proclamation, ... 299
—Order of his *Majesty* in Council, 301
—Declaration, ... 302
—*Cape of Good Hope*, ... 304
—Articles of Capitulation, ... ib.
Naval intelligence, ... 305
—Defeat of a *French* squadron, . . . ib.
—Domestic Intelligence, ... 310
—New Ministry, ... 311
Ireland, ... 313
Scottish Chronicle, ... 314
—Address to the Earl of *Moira*, . ib.
—Civil Appointments, ... 316
—Military Appointments, ... 317
Marriages, ... ib.
Births and Deaths, ... 318
Prices of Stocks, ... 320
Prices of Grain per quarter Corn Exchange, *London*, ... ib.
Prices of Grain at *Haddington*, . . . ib.
Prices of Meal in *Edinburgh* Market, ib.

State

State of the BAROMETER, in inches and decimals, and of Farenheit's THERMOMETER, in the open air, taken in the morning before sun-rise, and at noon; and the quantity of rain-water fallen, in inches and decimals, from March 26. to April 25. 1806, in the vicinity of Edinburgh.

1806.	Barom.	Thermom. M.	Thermom. N.	Rain. In. Pts.	Weather.
March 26	29.6	38	41	—	Cloudy
27	29.7	40	47	—	Ditto
28	29.81	40	48	—	Ditto
29	29.85	39	58	—	Clear
30	29.9	42	53	—	Ditto
31	30.	36	45	—	Ditto
April 1	30.25	32	53	—	Ditto
2	30.24	38	45	0.02	Shower
3	30.24	41	50	—	Clear
4	39.24	37	47	—	Ditto
5	30.23	28	48	—	Ditto
6	30.	40	47	—	Cloudy
7	30.	41	46	—	Ditto
8	30.	38	50	—	Clear
9	29.8	40	50	—	Cloudy
10	29.7	40	45	0.03	Showers
11	29.7	34	43	—	Cloudy
12	29.69	36	45	—	Ditto
13	29.7	32	44	0.01	Snow
14	29.7	32	48	—	Clear
15	29.91	26	52	0.01	Snow
16	30.08	32	42	0.25	Rain
17	30.2	36	48	0.16	Ditto
18	30.2	46	53	0.1	Ditto
19	30.2	48	59	0.11	Ditto
20	30.2	50	63	—	Clear
21	30.2	47	56	—	Ditto
22	30.2	43	62	—	Ditto
23	30.2	38	64	—	Ditto
24	30.2	42	66	—	Ditto
25	30.21	42	62	—	Cloudy
				Quantity of Rain	0.69

High Water at LEITH For MAY 1806.

Days.	Morn. H.	Morn. M.	Even. H.	Even. M.
Th. 1	0	38	1	3
Fr. 2	1	29	1	54
Sa. 3	2	20	2	46
Su. 4	3	13	3	39
M. 5	4	6	4	32
Tu. 6	4	58	5	23
W. 7	5	49	6	13
Th. 8	6	38	7	1
Fr. 9	7	24	7	46
Sa. 10	8	8	8	29
Su. 11	8	50	9	11
M. 12	9	33	9	54
Tu. 13	10	15	10	36
W. 14	10	58	11	20
Th. 15	11	42	—	
Fr. 16	0	7	0	33
Sa. 17	0	59	1	26
Su. 18	1	54	2	23
M. 19	2	53	3	23
Tu. 20	3	53	4	24
W. 21	4	54	5	25
Th. 22	5	54	6	23
Fr. 23	6	50	7	17
Sa. 24	7	43	8	9
Su. 25	8	33	8	58
M. 26	9	22	9	46
Tu. 27	10	10	10	34
W. 28	10	58	11	23
Th. 29	11	48	—	
Fr. 30	0	13	0	38
Sa. 31	1	4	1	30

MOON's PHASES.

FOR MAY 1806.

Apparent time at Edinburgh.

	D.	H.	M.	
Full Moon,	2.	7.	6.	Morn.
Last Qurtr.	10.	6.	2.	Even.
New Moon.	18.	7.	10.	Morn.
First Qurtr.	25.	1.	13.	Even.

OBSERVATIONS.

May 12. Session sits
18. Princess of Wales born (1768.)
22. Princess Elizabeth born (1770.)
22. Gen. Assembly sits
29. King Ch. II. restored

THE

THE

Scots Magazine,

AND

EDINBURGH LITERARY MISCELLANY,

FOR APRIL 1806.

Mr JOHN DOWIE.

NO taste is more prevalent in these times than that for biographical traits of eminent living characters; as is fully attested by the bulky volumes of this description with which our sister kingdom is inundated. We have our doubts whether this be quite the most edifying kind of study; and have not therefore been very liberal in furnishing a supply of it. Yet, that our readers may not complain of being altogether excluded from this gratification, we beg leave to introduce to their notice Mr *John Dowie;* and we appeal to them whether any one can have a better claim to the title of *Scottish Public Character*, than he, whose well-known face graces the title-page of our present number.

We have met lately with the following anonymous poem, written a good many years ago, in which the praises and merits of Honest John are duly set forth. It is generally supposed to be the composition of Burns, who, when in town, was a frequent visitor of Mr Dowie's; and, at any rate, is a good imitation of his manner. Such of our readers as know what it is, over Johnny's ale, "to weet their pipes, for little "wrang," will readily acknowledge that the picture is drawn to the life, and will probably not be displeased with this opportunity of recognizing an old acquaintance.

JOHNNIE DOWIE's ALE.

A' ye wha wis', on e'enings lang,
To meet, an' crack, an' sing a sang,
An' weet your pipes, for little wrang,
To purse or person,
To *sere* * Johnnie Dowie's gang,
There thrum a verse on.
O Dowie's Ale! thou art the thing
That gars us crack, an' gars us sing,
Cast by our cares, our wants a' fling
Frae us wi' anger;
Thou e'en mak'st passion tak' the wing,
Or thou wilt bang 'er.
How bless'd is he wha has a groat,
To spare upon the cheering pot;
He may look blyth as ony Scot
That e'er was born:
Gie's a' the like, but wi' a coat,
An' guide frae scorn.
But think na' that Strong Ale alone
Is a' that's kept by dainty John;
Na, na, for i' the place there's none,
Frae end to end,
For meat can set you better on
Than can your friend.
Wi' looks as mild as mild can be,
An' smudgin' laugh, wi' winken' ee,
An' lowly bow down to his knee,
He'll say fu' douce,
"Whe, gentlemen, stay till I see
"What's i' the house."
—Anither bow—"Deed, gif ye please,
"Ye can get a bit toasted cheese,

* *Serious.*

"A

" A crum o' tripe, ham, dish o' pease,"
(The season fitten,)
" An egg, or, cauler frae the seas,
" A fluck or whitten;
" A nice beef-steak—or ye may get
" A gude buff'd herring, reisted skate,
" An' ingans, an' (tho' past its date)
" A cut o' veal;
" Ha, ha, its no that unco late,
" I'll do it weel."
O G****y R********, dreigh loun,
An' antiquarian P**** soun',
Wi' mony ithers i' the town,
What wad come o'er ye,
Gif Johnnie Dowie shou'd stap down
To th' grave before ye?
Ye sure wad break your hearts wi' grief,
An' in Strong Ale find nae relief,
War ye to lose your Dowie—chief
O' bottle keepers;
THREE years at least, now to be brief,
Ye'd gang wi' weepers.
But gude forbid! for your sakes a',
That sic an usefu' man should fa';
For, frien's o' mine, between us twa,
Right i' your lug,
You'd lose a houff baith warm an' braw,
An' unco snug.
Then pray for's health this mony a year,
Fresh three-'n-a ha'penny, best o' beer,
That can (tho' dull) you brawly cheer,
Recant you weel up;
An' gar you a' forget your wear.
Your sorrows seal up.

——" Another Bottle, John."
" Gentlemen, 'tis past twelve, and time
to go home."

Particulars respecting the BENEFICENT SOCIETY *of Edinburgh.*

THIS name has been given to the Society, of which, in our Magazine for January last, we laid the plan before our readers. This plan, then only in embryo, has since been carried into effect; and, by means of a subsequent publication of the society, we are enabled to give some farther account of the manner in which it is to be conducted, and the objects it is intended to embrace.

" The number of paupers relieved by parish charity in England, independent of those supported by the voluntary provisions of the dead and the living, amounted, in the year 1803, to 1,039,716, *i. e.* to more than one eighth of the whole population of that part of Great Britain. In Edinburgh, Canongate, and St. Cuthberts, the whole number of adults supported at the present time by parish funds in the workhouses and out of them, is 641, and of infants 240 *.

" If the population in these places amount to 72,000 or thereabouts, constituting about twenty-two parts of the population of Scotland, judged to be 1,600,000, it must be impossible to account for the difference between the sum total of the Poor in the one country and in the other, (*i. e.* not so much as one to ten,) without supposing that many here lie hid in indigence and obscurity, trusting to casual alms, or supported by spontaneous bounty, or that not a few perish from want."

Workhouses are necessary, for such as are wholly unable to labour, and have no friends with whom they can reside; but for all such as are not not yet reduced to that extremity, the present institution promises to be much more eligible. It is better calculated for distinguishing between real and pretended objects of charity; it affords relief at less expence, and in a more agreeable manner to such, as would look with horror at being cooped up within the walls of a workhouse. It ought also to put a stop to the pernicious practice of beg-

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* In the Canongate there are, in the Workhouse, 48 adults, 23 infants, 20 out-pensioners.

In St Cuthberts, 143 adults, 81 infants.

In Edinburgh, about 300 adults, and 86 infants, in the Workhouse. 130 adults, having families, have some supply in their own abodes, 50 infants are at nurse.

begging on the streets, by taking away all ground or pretence for asking or giving charity in that form. There is another view also in which it may be eminently conducive to the public interest, as well as that of the objects relieved. It seems to be the best means of checking that ruinous increase of poor-rates which has gone to such a height in England, and even in this country has made considerable progress.

"From papers now lying on the table of the House of Commons, it is proved, that the rates raised by the poor laws were, in 1803, not less than L.5,348,000. Of this sum L.190,000 was spent on suits occasioned by the poor laws, and the expences of parish overseers, L.1,034,000 were laid out on church rates, highways, the militia, &c.; but the nett sum spent exclusively on the poor, amounts to L.4,267,000. The progression of this tax is one of its most alarming circumstances. With every increase of the rates, the poor have increased in numbers. The average sum of poor rates in 1783, 1784, 1785, was far less than one half of these at present; and in 1776 it was greatly less than one third of it. Little more than a century ago there were not much above L.500,000 annually, less, *i. e.* than a tenth of their present exorbitant increase. The oppression of particular districts cannot be known by looking at the general sum. There are counties, as Sussex, where nearly every fourth or fifth person is supported by the parish; and there are towns in England where manufactures once flourishing have decayed, in which they amount to 20s. or 25s. in the pound Sterling. Taking the rental of property on which the poor's rates are raised at L.38,000,000, there is not less paid all over England on this account than 2s. 9d. in the pound Sterling. Were we to look forward to future times, and to judge the country doomed to the uncontrouled and accelerating increase of this burden, what gloomy prospects must we indulge!

"It may be thought unnecessary to turn the attention of the inhabitants of this end of the island, to evils which they have not hitherto felt, and which, from difference of laws, customs, and manners, it is not likely that they shall feel. It is proper, however, that all should know, that, in a good many more than 100 parishes of Scotland, *i. e.* in between an eighth and ninth part of it, the provision for the Poor is raised by fixed assessments; that in some of these, it is not a late practice,—that the number of such parishes is every year increasing, and that assessments have been resorted to in other parishes, although not statedly, yet upon very many occasions, when, through scarcity and dearness of provisions, or from other causes, the funds for supporting the poor have proved insufficient.

"In the county of Berwick, the Poor increased one fourth in number, with a very slender increase of population upon the whole, during the ten years preceding 1794, and the expence of maintaining them increased about one half of the average sum required in the preceding ten years, *i. e.* preceding 1784."

The City has been divided into 40 districts, according to the extent and the number of poor likely to be found in each. Two or three gentlemen have undertaken the weekly visitation of every district, and give in their report to the weekly meeting of ordinary directors, with whom it rests to fix the sum which shall be allotted to each district, and distributed as the visitors may judge most eligible. A quarterly General meeting is held on the first Monday of February, May, August, and November, at 11 o'clock, in Merchant's hall.

The

The following is a list of the Directors and office-bearers of the society.

Ordinary Directors.

The Right Hon. The Lord Provost, *President.*
William Coulter, Esq. *Vice-President.*
Mr Robert Anderson, Merchant, West Bow.
Mr. W. Braidwood *jun.* Merchant Hunter Square.
Mr G. Brunton, Merch. Royal Exchange.
Mr John Brown, Coach-maker, Abbey Hill.
Mr Alex. Cruickshank, Hosier, Nicolson Street.
Mr William Finlay, Baker, Leith-Street.
Mr W. Fraser, Taylor, Cross.
Mr J. F. Gordon, W. S. St Andrew Square.
Mr James M'Naughton, Merch. Silver Mills.
Mr George Miller, Manufacturer,
Mr James Ogilvy, Merchant, Leith Walk.
Mr J. Waugh, Manufacturer, Sciennes.

Extraordinary Directors.

His Excellency, The Earl of Moira.
Sir William Forbes, Bart.
Adam Rolland, Esq. Advocate.
George Baird, D. D. Principal of the Univerity of Edinburgh.
The Rev. John Campbell, one of the Ministers of Edinburgh.
The Rev. Archibald Alison.
The Rev. John Jamieson, D. D.
The Rev. James Hall.
The Rev. James Struthers.
John Tait, Esq. Judge of Police.
James Ferguson, Esq. Advocate.
Ninian Lewis, Esq.
John Campbell, Esq. W. S.
Professor Dugald Stewart.
Robert Scott Moncrieff, Esq. of Halls.
Charles Stuart, M. D. *Secretary.*
Mr F. Alexander, Leith Terrace, *Treasurer,*
Mr Gilbert M'Donald, *Clerk.*

CELESTIAL PHENOMENA *for May* 1806.

Thursday, May 1st.

THE longitude of the planet JUNO is at present $5^s..11^o..46'$, and her latitude, $2^o..19'$ North. Being near the Sun, she will not beseen till after conjunction.

Friday, May 2d.

About a quarter before two o'clock in the morning all the satellites of Jupiter are situated on the right hand of the planet forming a rhomboid. The *first* and *third* form the side of the figure nearest Jupiter, and the *first* and *second* the uppermost side of the rhomboid.

Saturday, May 3d.

At 55 minutes and 18 seconds after 1 o'clock in the morning the second satellite of Jupiter will immerge into his shadow.

Sunday, May 4th.

The *second* and *fourth* satellites of Jupiter will be in conjunction on the eastern side of his disc. The third is situated on the same side at a greater distance, and the first on the other side of the planet.

Tuesday, May 6th.

The right ascension of CERES is at present $115^o..6'$, and her declination $29^o..19'$ North. The *first* satellite of Jupiter will immerge into his shadow at 12 minutes and 7 seconds after one o'clock in the morning.

Wednesday, May 7th.

OCCULTATION OF JUPITER.

Just as the Moon and Jupiter are descending below the western horizon, the latter will immerge behind the enlightened limb of the former. This immersion will happen at 15 minutes after 7 o'clock in the morning, at which time Jupiter will be 8 minutes north of the Moon's centre. This phenomenon will scarcely be visible in Scotland. To all places whose latitude is less than 52° North, it may be seen, but with great

great difficulty to those in the South of England, on account of the proximity of the planets to the horizon.

Monday, May 12th.

The planet MERCURY will be stationary in longitude $1^s..3^o..26'$.

Tuesday, May 13th.

The *first* satellite of Jupiter will immerge into his shadow at 15 minutes and 49 seconds after 3 o'clock in the morning.

The planet Mars is at present situated in longitude $1^s..1^o..54'$, and latitude 34 minutes south. His declination is $11^o..37'$ North, and he will come to the meridian at $10^h..34'$.

Friday, May 16th.

About a quarter before 2 o'clock in the morning all the satellites of Jupiter will be situated on the western side of his disc, in the same order as they lie in the system; the first being nearest, and the fourth being farthest from the planet.

Monday, May 19th.

The longitude of Jupiter is at present $9^s..7^o..23'$, and his latitude 13 minutes north: his declination is $23^o..2'$ south, and the time of his southing, $2^h..41'$ in the morning.

Wednesday, May 21st.

The *Sun* will enter the sign *Gemini*, at 43 minutes after 7 o'clock in the evening, and his longitude will be exactly 2 signs.

The longitude of the GEORGIUM SIDUS is at present $6^s..22^o..11'$, and its latitude 37 minutes north: Its declination is $8^o..12'$ South, and the time of its southing $10^h..2'$ in the evening.

Friday, May 23d.

The *third* satellite of *Jupiter* will emerge from behind his shadow at 45 minutes and 58 seconds after 12 o'clock in the evening.

Thursday, May 24th.

The planet Ceres will be situated in right ascension $122^o..27'$, and north declination $27^o..56'$. Ceres being now very near the Sun, she will not be seen till after her conjunction.

The planet VENUS will arrive at her greatest elongation from the Sun. She is at present the morning star, and will be seen in the form of a half moon in the Eastern part of the horizon before sun rise.

Sunday, May 25th.

The long. of SATURN is at present $6^s..22^o..31'$, and his latitude $2^o..43'$ North: his declination is $6^o..15'$ South, and he comes to the meridian at $9^h..15'$ in the evening.

Tuesday, May 27th.

The planet MERCURY will arrive at his greatest elongation, and may be seen in the morning before sunrise.

Thursday, May 29th.

The *first* satellite of Jupiter will immerge into his shadow at 22 minutes and 4 seconds after 1 o'clock in the morning.

Friday, May 30th.

All the satellites of Jupiter will be situated on the right hand of his disc, about 2 o'clock in the morning, in the same order as they lie in the system.

Saturday, May 31st.

At 46 minutes and 3 seconds after 1 o'clock in the morning the *third* satellite of Jupiter will immerge into his shadow. *D. B.*

Memoirs of the Progress of MANUFACTURES, CHEMISTRY, SCIENCE, *and the* FINE ARTS.

A New galvanic apparatus has been invented by M. STRUVE. It is called the Galvanic Chain, and is composed of several double cones; one of copper, and the other of zinc, and so on alternately, soldered together at their bases. These double cones are fixed to one another by hooks fastened in their vertices. Linen or cotton is placed between the double cones, in such a manner, that the extremities are in contact with each

each of the extremities of zinc and copper. When the chain is thus constructed, and saturated with muriate of soda, it is fit for use. According to M. Struve, it is less oxidable than the common apparatus; its energy is thrice as great; for a chain of 15 or 20 of these cones is as powerful as a pile of 50 or 60 discs.

M. MARECHAUX has improved the pile of Volta. He formed one of nine discs, composed of zinc and copper, separated by rounds of dry blotting paper. Silken cords supply the place of the glass tubes in the ordinary apparatus, and keep it suspended to a hook. M. Marechaux thought he observed, by means of this apparatus, that the electrical tension of the pile encreases and decreases in proportion to the electrical state of the air, and that its action is stronger the more the air is charged with moisture.

A simple and accurate method of constructing gasometers, for purposes where uniform pressure is essential, by the application of the hydrostatic regulator, has been invented by JOSEPH STEEVENS, Esq. See Phil. Mag. No. 94. p. 163.

The following excellent varnish for wood has been published by M. PARMENTIER in the Annales de Chymie, tom. 56. Take of lintseed oil 1 pound, amber 1 pound, pulverised litharge 5 ounces, pulverised minium (red lead) 5 ounces, pulverised white lead 5 ounces. Boil the lintseed oil in an unglazed vessel; put the minium, litharge, and white lead into a bag of linen, and suspend it with its contents in the vessel, without reaching the bottom. Continue the ebullition till the oil begin to become brown; then take out the bag, with its ingredients, and continue to boil the oil, adding a clove of clean garlic; and when this is dried up, put in another, and so on, to the number of 6 or 7. Then melt the amber, in an unglazed earthen vessel, in the following manner, and pour it into the lintseed oil. In order to melt the amber, take about 2 ounces of the lint seed oil, and add it to the amber, and facilitate its melting by a strong fire; when melted, mix it with the rest of the lint seed oil, and boil the whole two minutes: then remove it and strain it through a fine linen cloth; and when it is cold, put it into a bottle, and stop it well, in order to prevent it from drying up. Before the varnish is applied, the article must be dried in a stove, and completely polished. When this is done, take lamp black, and a little essence of turpentine; mix them with the varnish, and, with a pencil, lay a coating upon the piece to be varnished; when that coat is dry, lay on others, to the number of four. When these are dry also, place the article in a stove, and, when it is completely dried, polish it with powdered pumice stone and Tripoli. When the varnish is wanted of a red colour, a little minium, or cinnabar is to be added.

Messrs. NAUCHE, GRAPERON, and BAGET, have found, that the galvanic action is increased when the pile is exposed to a high temperature, and when it is plunged into flame, or into oxygen gas, or carbonic acid gas. They found also, that the effects of the pile are not transmissible in vacuo, and that they are scarcely perceptible, even by means of a condenser. Several of these facts were ascertained at an earlier period by Mr W. H. Pepys, who, however, instead of finding that the effects were not transmissible in a vacuum, found that the metals may be deflagrated in vacuo.

According to the experiments of M. BRUGNATELLI, the *diamond*, which has been regarded as pure carbon, is a non-conductor of Galvanism, altho' it has been found, by M. CURTES, of Brussels, that the oxide of carbon is one of the best conductors of Galvanism.

D. B.

Memoirs

Memoirs of Dr. ALEXANDER PENNECUICK *of* NEW HALL.

(Continued from p. 908, 1805.*)*

AS with regard to its rude members in this domestic, patriarchal state, at the commencement of society; shining characters, on its extension and aggrandizement, being but few in number, are, in general, sufficiently distinguished by one name. The *prænomen*, and *nomen*, are, therefore, usually dropt, as having become superfluous, by the disappearance, or comparative insignificancy of those, who, had they not been eclipsed by their splendour, could have been mistaken for them. Cæsar, and Cicero, are as distinctly particularised by these single terms, as James and John are, by their Christian names, among children in the same cottage, and are as seldom mentioned with any additions. In the highlands of Scotland, where the clans are unerringly discriminated by their several appellations, the chief of each is known, like the individuals in the infancy of social union, or in a family under the same roof, by one name only. The Chisholm, the MacIntosh, the MacFarlane, for Chisholm of Chisholm, or of that *Ilk*, with the Christian name prefixed, MacIntosh of MacIntosh, or of that *Ilk*, marks out the person referred to with all the accuracy that can be required. Additions, from necessity originated, and therefore were, as naturally, disused, whenever they could be dispensed with.

That stage in this progress, by which, to the Christian name, was added that of the lands, is distinctly seen in the list of those in Scotland who swore fealty to Edward I. in 1296, as extracted by Prynne (Collect. v. 3) from the record in the tower of London called *Ragman Roll*. In it, few of those enumerated have any other surname but that of their property. Thus, Malcolin de Boughcanain (Malcolm of Buchanan), one of those in the catalogue, was the root of the Buchanans, and proprietor of the lands and parish of Buchanan, on the east side of Loch-Lomond. Of this family was George Buchanan, the elegant Latin historian and poet, who observes, it was "familia magis *vetusta* quam opulenta." The last, as well as many preceding proprietors, to distinguish him from the rest of his clan, like other chieftains, had the *nomen* Buchanan, already acquired from his lands, prefixed to, of Buchanan, or of that *Ilk*. He was designed Buchanan of Buchanan, Buchanan of that *Ilk*, the laird of Buchanan, The Buchanan, and often, merely, Buchanan. Such of the branches of the family as were in the same district, and had similar Christian names, were either distinguished from each other by a patronymic, or by some natural, or artificial mark of difference, of their own. Gilbert de Drymmond, another of those who swore fealty to the first Edward of England, was, in like manner, the root of the Drymmonds, who were possessed of the lands and parish of Drymmen, near the Forth, above Stirling, and between it and Buchanan. From him sprang the family of Perth, Drummond of Hawthornden, the historian and poet, and all the other Drummonds in Scotland.

But, notwithstanding of the policy and sagacity of the intention, it does not appear that Malcolm Canmore's "wise inventions to divide and break the clans," by encouraging those to whom he parcelled out his lands to take new names from them, could be altogether successful in destroying, or "loosing the ligament of these patronymick names." Even still, where the names are *different*,

rent, the highlanders, overlooking that circumstance as of little importance, trace up their descents from their original chiefs with equally enthusiastic attachment and zeal, and rivet themselves by as strong ligaments to their respective clans, as if they were the *same*.

Whatever, antecedently, may have been his designation, or whatsoever was the clan to which he belonged, the first proprietor of the barony of Pennecuick of the same name, evidently took it *from* the lands, which, in spite of its uninviting sound and signification, he was probably induced to do, by the grant of the property and the encouragement of the King. According to the Earl of Cromarty, this fixes the time when the Pennecuicks of that *Ilk*, from whom the subject of these memoirs was descended, acquired the barony of Pennecuick to the reign of Malcolm III. called Canmore, and the eleventh century. The derivation of the word Pennecuick in the former quotation, together with the following one, plainly shows that the proprietor did not give his name *to* the lands agreeably to what was more commonly practised before that time. "In old writings," says the author of the statistical account of the parish, "the name of the parish "is Pennecook, now commonly Pen-"nycuick, said to signify in gælic "*Gouk's* (or Cuckoo's) *hill*, probably "from the number of these birds that "haunt the surrounding woods in "spring." Our *physician* and *poet*, was fond of a jest, and of rallying his facetious neighbours in the country. The wits and wags have not been behind-hand, in profiting by the derivation of Pennecuick, the seat of his ancestors, from *Beinn na Cuachaig*, translated *Gouk's Hill*, in order to obtain a laugh. The following playful, jocular poem, which appeared in print, we shall insert, as it is not commonly to be met with, and likewise exemplifies a moral which may be of some use. The verses show that the scene of it is laid near the romantic rocks of Hawthornden on the North Esk, below Pennecuick.

The GOUK *and the* MAVIS.

A FABLE.

A Mavis high upon a tree,
With head erect stood singing,
And stretched his throat so bold, and free,
He set the woods a-ringing;
When down the glen, direct, there flew,
Straight from the west, of greyish blue,
A bird that coughed and cried—cuckoo!
That perked, and flirted with his tail,
Rung at his ear a deafning peal,
Cuckooed, and coughed, as if by rote,
Till he had drowned the Thrush's note.
Sir, says the Mavis, by your look,
And from the road, to this, you took,
I see you come from Pennycook.

The Gouk leaned, fluttering, from the bough,
With tail raised high behind him,
And, stammering, mixt a laugh and cough,
But scarcely seemed to mind him;
He perked, and hopt, and flaunted round,
From branch to branch, and from the ground,
From every point there issued sound,
Yet from his sounds was nothing gained,
Though, for reply, the Mavis strained,
He still cuckoo'd, and coughed, by rote,
Till he had drowned the Thrush's note.
Sir, says the Mavis, by your look,
And from the road, to this, you took,
I see you come from Pennycook.

But, as the Gouks that we have here,
Are always birds of passage,
I beg you'll up the valley steer,
And carry back this message
To all the Gouks about Gouk's-Hill,
That they may keep their music still,
And cough, and cukoo, there, at will;

These

These cuckoo-notes are, here, misplaced,
They only suit a cuckoo's taste;
What, there, may be quite à propos,
May, here, I warn you, not be so.
Sir, then, return the road you took;
By your accomplishments, and look,
I see you come from Pennycook.

But all the Thrush's hints were lost,
As well as the advices;
He cuckooed, coughed, and rudder tost,
Like one who words despises;
When, off the Mavis, sudden, flew,
And left the Gouk, without adieu,
To cough and sing, alone,—cuckoo!
Till, from a cragg, on t'other side,
Across the glen, a hollow wide,
He saw him leave his station high,
And, quivering, up the valley fly.
Sir, loud he call'd, with parting look,
Rejoiced that he this method took,
I wish you well to *Pennycook.*

He now resumed his favourite tree,
With head aloft stood singing,
And stretched his throat so boldly free,
He set the woods a-ringing.
He found our ends we oft effect,
And silence folly by *neglect*,
More easily than by means direct;
From teazers if we'd be exempt,
That we should treat them with contempt,
At once, when tired, bid Gouks good b'ye,
And from their noisy nonsense *fly.*
Sir, to a Magpie says a Rook,
For soon the observation took,
I see you come from Pennycook.

(To be continued.)

Erratum. 1805. p. 906. c. 1. *for* front stone, and cross, *read* font stone, and cross.

Account of the Origin and Progress of SCOTTISH COMMERCE.

(*Continued from p. 96.*)

1209. THE burghs seem now to have attained a certain degree of opulence, as they contributed 6000 merks * to the sum of 15,000, paid by William King of Scotland as a portion to his two daughters, who had been contracted to the two sons of John king of England. About this time Perth received a charter, by which all the merchant-strangers are prohibited from carrying their goods to any part of the shire except the town; the burgesses received also the exclusive privilege of manufacturing dyed or shorn cloth, all the rest of the country being prohibited.

In 1241, the emissaries of the pope drew three thousand pounds of silver out of the kingdom.

1249. Lewis IX. being engaged in collecting a fleet for an expedition against the Mahometans, employed the Carpenters of Inverness to build a large vessel for him. That city, situated near the mouths of several considerable rivers, which ran thro' large forests of oak and fir, seems to have applied very early to shipbuilding.

1272. The Queen Dowager of Scotland, being entitled to a third of the net royal revenue, had thence an income of above 4000 marks. Thus it appears that the net royal revenue of Scotland was above 12,000 marks (8000l.) The fishery was now carried on to a considerable extent on the coast of Scotland. In some negociations carried on between Edward King of England and the Countess of Flanders, the Flemings are accused of killing 1200 English fishermen. In short, fish seems to have been a staple article of export from the east coast of Scotland. Aberdeen was particularly famous, and is said to have learned the art of fishing even before the Flemings. Fish of Aberdeen is mentioned as being exported from Yarmouth, itself

* This sum may appear very small; but according to the most probable accounts it would then have purchased 240,000 bolls of Oats at 4d. the highest price, or 48,000 bolls of Wheat at 20d. ditto.

self a capital fishing town. The fish of Aberdeen cost somewhat under 3d. each, stock fish 1d. and the half last of herrings 30s.

In the years 1283 and 1284 Robert Durham, Mayor of Berwick upon Tweed, together with Simon Martel, and other good men, enacted the *Statutes of the Gild.* By these the most absurd privileges are granted to gild brethren. No others were permitted to buy hides, wool, or woolfells, in order to sell them again; or to cut cloth. If a burgess happened to be present at a sale of herrings, he was entitled to a share at the original cost. Strict regulations are made against *regrating.* Brokers were elected by the community of the town, and their names registered. They paid annually a tun of wine for their licence.

The court of the four burghs in Scotland consisted of representatives from Berwick, Edinburgh, Roksburgh, and Striveline (or Stirling;) whose province it was to judge of all matters concerning commerce, and the constitutions and customs of the burghs, so that it formed a *board of trade and police.*

The chamberlain's court in Scotland appears also to have had a jurisdiction over the burghs, and the inspection and regulation of many things connected with trade and police. The Chamberlain went through the country at stated periods, carrying with him standard weights and measures, in order to prove those kept by the Magistrates of the towns; and it was his duty to prevent those who took up goods for the King's use at the *King's price* (which thus appears to have been under the market price) from taking more than was wanted for the King, in order to get a profit to themselves, and also from defrauding the merchants of payment. By the regulations of this court it appears, that inspectors were appointed to examine and certify, by their seal of office, the quality and quantity of cloth; bread, and casks containing liquors; that other officers called troners, had the inspection of wool; that the salmon fishery was carefully regulated, and fishing during the night, or while the salmon was not in season, was prohibited.

Alexander III. during the long course of a peaceable and happy reign, paid the utmost attention to the prosperity of the country, tho' he did not always understand the best means of promoting it. He made laws for enforcing agricultural industry, and restricted the number of pleasure horses. The Scots began now to build merchant ships; for before this reign we hear only of one ship belonging to the country. But, as from want of experience they were at first unskilful, and several vessels were in consequence lost, Alexander issued a law, by which the merchants of Scotland were prohibited from exporting goods in their own vessels. This strange edict must, no doubt, have impeded greatly the formation of a navy. However, either by means of his regulations, or in spite of them, the country is said to have flourished exceedingly. The Lombards, under which name were comprehended the great commercial states in the north of Italy, made proposals to the King for establishing factories in different parts of Scotland. One was actually established by the Flemings near Berwick, which received from that port wool, woolfells, hides, salmon, and other goods, the produce of the neighbouring country.

Berwick was now by far the greatest commercial town in Scotland, and was even called a second Alexandria. Its customs were assigned by the King to a merchant of Gascoigne for 2197l. 8s. sterling, which would have purchased at that time 32,961 bolls of wheat. Of 1500 marks a-year, settled on the widow of Alexander prince

prince of Scotland by her marriage-contract, there were 1300 payable out of Berwick.

Berwick was governed by a Mayor, with four provosts subordinate to him. Perth, Striveline, (or Stirling) Roksburgh and Jedburgh, had each at least one Alderman, apparently the chief magistrate. Hadington was governed by a provost. Peebles and Munross (now called Montrose) had each a bailie. Linlithgow, and Inverkeithing, had each two bailies. Elgin also was governed by bailies; and before this time Glasgow had three co-ordinate provosts, and also bailies.

During the reign of Alexander, wheat sold from 1s. 4d. to 1s. 8d. per boll; barley 10d. oats 4d. An ordinary horse 1l. A carcase of mutton in Berwick, according to the different seasons, 8d. to 1s. 9d. Ale 1d. to 2d. per gallon.

On the death of Alexander, and of his infant grand daughter Queen Margaret, Edward I. advanced his claim to the crown of Scotland, which he was prepared to enforce by arms. A long period of calamity ensued, during which the commercial interests of Scotland suffered an extreme depression. In order to deprive the Scots of the means of carrying on the war, he made a requisition that the Flemings should no longer supply them with arms and provisions: a demand which that people, solely intent on the advancement of their commerce, wisely and steadily refused. At this Edward was at one time so exasperated as to seize all the Flemish vessels in his dominions. (*To be continued.*)

Strictures on the proposal of building on the South side of Princes Street, EDINBURGH: *with Extracts from a speech of Lord* MANSFIELD, *on the same subject.*

SIR,

AFTER an absence of many years from my native city, you may believe it was with no small pleasure I observed the various improvements which have taken place within the last 30 years: the compleating of the New Town, the South Bridge, the University, &c. &c. have all given me the most heartfelt satisfaction. For some days after my arrival here, I could do nothing but explore the changes which have been made during my absence, which I did with peculiar satisfaction, in the company of an old and dear friend, not one of the least respected inhabitants, I am glad to find, which your city can boast of. In his society, charmed with the recollection of former days, I endeavoured, in the noble and elegant streets of the west end of the Town, to trace the situation of those fields where I had so often spent the summer evenings of my youthful days. The recollection, however, was mingled with regret: alas! how few of the companions of those early days now survive! But I must not give way to my own feelings, but return to the object I had in view in addressing this letter to you. While my friend and I were admiring the improvements which had taken place during my long absence, I was much struck with that fine row called Princes Street, which, from the singular view of the Old Town, and the noble rock on which the castle stands, is superior to any thing of the kind I have ever seen. I was naturally led to express to my friend, my satisfaction at the inhabitants of this city having so fine a walk, particularly in winter; but he soon put an end to my admiration, by informing me that the magistrates intended to build a range of houses on the south side of the street, and by that means spoil this noble view. At first, I really thought he had said this to temper my praises, of which I had been so lavish; but, alas, Sir, I found he was serious, and that it was actually intended to build out the noble

and

and romantic view of the castle.—Now, though I have not the highest idea of corporations in general, as they are, for the most part, composed of men whose line of education is only meant to fit them for the back of a counter, yet I had been brought up with a sort of reverence for the Provost and Magistrates of Edinburgh, and to suppose for one moment that they were capable of destroying the finest street in Europe for the paultry consideration of a few hundreds a year of ground rents, gave me the most serious concern.

The subject interested me much, and by mere accident recalled to my recollection a circumstance, which, when my friend first mentioned the thing, had entirely escaped me. By one of those singular chances, which but seldom occur in the course of a man's life, I happened to be in the House of Lords a few days before I sailed for India, when the law-suit between the inhabitants of Princes Street and the Magistrates of Edinburgh, was to be decided. Being deeply interested in whatever regarded my native city, the result of the decision was of course a matter of great moment to me, and I recollect, as well as if the circumstances had happened yesterday, the leading points of the case. Nor shall I ever forget the satisfaction which the speech of the great Lord Mansfield gave to all present, who were at all interested in the prosperity of Edinburgh. He was particularly severe upon the Magistrates, and in that impressive and forcible manner so peculiar to himself, gave them, according to the vulgar phrase, such a dressing, as few corporations, I believe, ever received in that House.

After some inquiry among my law friends here, I have been so fortunate as to recover notes of part of his Lordship's speech, which I can aver are not nearly so marked, or so severe, as what he actually delivered in the house; but I do think they are sufficiently strong to satisfy any set of Magistrates, that, were they to attempt such a thing now, it would stamp their conduct for ever as infamous. Their success, in point of law, from what Lord Mansfield has laid down, is pretty obvious; they certainly have not a shadow of right to build there, and, were I the proprietor of even a garret in Princes Street, I would rather sell it to pay the expence of the law-suit, than allow them to build a single house on the South side. As in all probability the speech of that learned judge must be now forgotten, or at least little known to the greater part of the inhabitants of Edinburgh, I think I cannot do better than, thro' the channel of your very useful miscellany, communicate an extract of it to my fellow-citizens. It will tend to satisfy them, that there is no danger of the Magistrates having any right to build there; and I hope and trust, it will induce these respectable gentleman, who are certainly chosen to watch over the interest of the community, to lay aside all thoughts of the kind, and in place of that, to finish the street without delay, by putting up a handsome parapet wall and rail, as they have done at the east end of the Street; for I think I may venture to assure these honourable gentlemen, that if ever they attempt to build there, they may insure the curses, but will never be entitled to the thanks of the community. Nor are the inhabitants of Princes Street alone concerned in this business, but every citizen of Edinburgh; nay every stranger is interested, that this noble street should enjoy the view of the castle and old town, both of which would be for ever hidden from the public eye, were any buildings allowed to be erected on the south side of Princes Street.

But, Sir, I trust that I have said enough on the subject, and the following

lowing extract from the speech of the noble judge I hope will for ever set the matter at rest.

I am, Sir, &c. *Observator.*

Speech of Lord MANSFIELD.

"I well remember, my Lords, some years ago, when the situation and improvement of this part of the kingdom came to be generally wished for and considered; I well remember, I say, being greatly affected by the description of the inconvenience attending the capital of North Britain; this description your Lordships have now partly heard in the case of the appellants; and I am well informed it is not exaggerated: I saw with pleasure, many noble Lords and Gentlemen of the first rank, interest themselves in the matter; and this pleasure was not diminished by the incorporation of Edinburgh taking the lead, and giving a proper example of zeal and activity. This procedure was what it ought to have been. It gave hopes of success, and marked the character under which these gentlemen were appearing. Persons of the first rank were invited to join them, artists of the first ability to furnish them with the model, and a national contribution proposed for defraying the expence. Committees were held, money was subscribed, and at last the attention of all parties turned to the capital improvement, the extension of the royalty upon the grounds towards the north, and the erection of a new city upon these grounds; for this purpose an act of parliament became requisite, and was obtained upon application of all concerned.—I remember, my Lords, being active in bringing this bill about, although several objections possibly lay against it; a noble Lord, now no more, had determined to oppose it; nay, a noble Lord *, who now hears me, meant to support this opposition. One of these objections has this moment occurred to me: The inhabitants of the extended royalty were to be excluded in the representation of the city, and yet lye open to be taxed by the old incorporation; this was, and perhaps justly, deemed unequal and unconstitutional; yet under such colours, under such specious appearances, was the matter dressed up to me, and so much was my opinion heightened of the persons into whose hands this trust was to be committed; so much, I say, were all these things impressed upon me, that I prevailed with these noble Lords to withdraw their opposition; the bill, which otherwise would not have happened, passed into a law, and a great boon it was to the corporation of Edinburgh.

"These gentlemen, thus aided by the nation, and impowered by the legislature itself, continued to proceed in the character expected of them.—In their case, now presented to your Lordships, you are told, that after consulting with several persons of distinction and taste, they had fixed upon the general form of a plan offered them by an ingenious artist. Amongst the people of distinction and taste, there were my Lord Alemore, my Lord Kaimes, my Lord Advocate for Scotland, Mr. Commissioner Clerk, and among other artists the Mess. Adams no doubt. By these gentlemen several alterations and improvements were made to this plan, and an Advertisement was published by the corporation, informing the public, that they had that day *finally adjusted* the plan of the New Town, which was to lye open at the Council-chamber for the inspection of such as inclined to become feuars.

"In consequence of this, the appellants and others came, they viewed the plan, and chose situations for their intended houses.

"The line of buildings termed Princes Street, seemed soon to fill up, for

* Lord Abercorn.

for a very obvious reason; the whole grounds to the south of this line were left as an open area in the plan, and delineated as pleasure grounds; the lake, or north-loch, formerly a nuisance, is there thrown into the agreeable form of a canal, with walks and terrasses on each side. The plan, now in my hand, ascertains every circumstance or form better than any writing in the world; it speaks to the eye; it presents a picture which no verbal description can afford; so far, therefore, as appeared from the plan, it was unnecessary, upon the part of the plaintiffs, to propose a question; it only remained to know, what was to be paid by each person for the scite he had chosen. This was done by a scheme entered in a book, and this scheme made relative to the plan. By both of these completely satisfied, they paid their money, and have, *bona fide*, upon the faith of what happened, erected houses, in a manner, and at an expence even superior to the idea of the public. After some time, the plaintiffs were surprised by the appearance of buildings upon the ground, which they always supposed destined to the health and beauty of the place; and in place of terrasses and walks upon the north-loch, they find a new street making its way, as a peculiar favourite of the corporation, under the name of *Canal Street*. The gentlemen immediately bring their complaint before the corporation; they appeal to the plan, and pray to be informed how such an infringement could even be imagined, far less carried into execution; or who the town couldallow themselves to act against the good faith of the public, and the express terms of their sale.

"Now, my Lords, what answer did the corporation make to all this?—Plan, say they, why, gentlemen, you have egregiously deceived yourselves, that is not the plan at all. No! say the plaintiffs, where is it then? Here replied the corporation, in an act of our council, of such a date: did you never see that before, gentlemen? No, indeed, rejoined the feuars, we never did. Impossible, continue the magistrates, you are men of business, your receipts for the money bear the date of this act; and it is in vain to say you could so far neglect or impose upon yourselves. Why, you are to have no canal, no walk or terrasses, no pleasure ground: here is Canal Street, there is a coach house, there a butcher's shop, there a tallow-chandler.

"Can your Lordships approve the conduct of this corporation, or the contemptible idea upon which this conduct has been endeavoured to be justified? The plaintiffs, I am told, are men of character, and they are men of business; able and eminent in their profession. I say it, my Lords, and I am proud to do so in this house, that no class of men in the nation act with more openness, more generosity, more implicit confidence, than men of business do, when satisfied of the honour and probity of their parties. I have known many a noble Lord in this house, and sure I have done so myself, subscribe an hundred deeds without throwing our eyes upon a single line of them, and why? because we were well apprised, and fully convinced of the honour, the integrity of those who put the pen in our hands. The plaintiffs, my Lords, did not consider themselves as dealing with a committee of city lands, whose business it might be to turn every inch of ground to immediate profit. They were dealing with the first corporation of North-Britain; a corporation acting in concert, I may say, with the nation itself. I should not, my Lords, have been surprised although the plaintiffs upon this occasion really had trusted a great deal. When a plan lay upon the table, and the faith

faith of the corporation pledged to the public that this plan *was finally adjusted*, where lay the trust in contracting upon the terms of that plan? or where lay the trust in inrolling themselves as tenants of the city at a certain sum for the present and time coming? I confess, my Lords, I would have inquired no further: I should never have thought of examining this act of council; I would have considered it as a form necessary in the procedure of a body corporate, and never suspected that it contained any reservation or alteration of the plan itself, or even a single word express'd or implied contrary to that plan. I mean, my Lords, I would not have suspected that there lay concealed a low device, unworthy the meanest committee of city lands in the nation. I need not my Lords, go far for instances of a contrary and much more honourable conduct, observed not only by bodies politic, but by private proprietors in the environs of this great city. Lincoln's-Inn-fields was planned by the celebrated Inigo Jones, and will ever do honour to the memory of that great architect: the area or contents of this square is indeed of great extent; the property of it never was conveyed to any individual, but in terms of the plan it has been faithfully dedicated to its original use, dressed up into pleasure grounds, and left open for the health, the prospect, and convenience of all the proprietors around. Should the representatives of the first undertaker, upon supposition that the property of this large piece of ground remained vested in him, now pretend to raise new buildings, would he not be prevented by every inhabitant? would not each person tell him, that they had a previous and common right over all this ground annexed to their property, which could not be impaired or defeated at any period whatever? and would not every judge, not only grant an injunction against such an attempt, but give judgement for the inhabitants? In vain would the respondents set forth that the area in Lincoln's-Inn-fields was too great a waste for this great city, and that certain buildings might be erected and persons accommodated without any actual detriment to the old inhabitants in point of health or light: if this was allowable, a prodigious sum might be raised by my Lord Grosvenour; he might raise a new line of building in that large square, without shutting up the windows or doors of any part of it; nay, he would leave more light and more space to the former houses than is enjoyed in any street in London; but I dare presume his Lordship never entertained an idea of this kind.

Indeed, so sensible are the corporation of Edinburgh of the extravagance and injury of their own proposition, that they have made a merit of limiting the chimney tops of the new houses to a level with Prince's Street: but are the plaintiffs to be left tenants at will to them, for the light, the prospect, and conveniences they have purchased? If they are so, it must be their own fault indeed. This, my Lords, brings me to observe, that if, after all, in the question of right remaining to be tried, it shall appear that the plaintiffs were properly apprised of these acts of council; or, in other words, the different plan there laid down acceded to by them, the action, no doubt, will admit of a different consideration. The respondents, in the mean time, complain that there can be no other positive proof except by reference to their oath. I am of a different opinion, because I see an easy remedy: it is admitted the plaintiffs are men of character and of honour. In the Court of Chancery of this kingdom a party is always intitled to an answer upon oath, without any special reference. I know indeed that

that, by the Roman law, a reference binds the party who makes it: and the terms of the oath are decisive.—But I also know from experience, the great utility of requiring an answer upon oath: without such reference the party may refuse it; if he does so, the Judge will presume against him. Suppose no such answer is demanded of the plaintiffs, I believe they will not refuse it; and if their answer is negative, I should also incline to believe it, though the respondents, after this, might be at liberty to establish the contrary against every proof they have to offer.

To me, my Lords, it appears, from every circumstance at the time, that the plaintiffs neither knew nor apprehended any intention upon the part of the respondents, of deviating from the plan finally adjusted: nay, I believe the corporation itself meant nothing of that kind at the time, even the words of the reservation itself, are sufficient to convince me; as *it is not intended at* present (say they) to feu out the ground between the south street and the north-loch. I should be glad to know what the gentlemen meant, by the words, at present. Such words were unnecessary, because the plan itself speaks this intention. Had it been marked on that plan, that houses, and not pleasure grounds, were intended upon this area, then indeed the obligation proposed to the feuars would have been in their favour: but the feuars, I suppose, will accept of no such obligation: it would indeed require strict legal words to qualify a plan so finally and formerly adjusted; for the corporation expressing themselves, *that if houses were afterwards built there, was supposing in themselves a right without reserving it*, a right which they had disposed of by their plan, a right to which they are now unable to prove with the knowledge, far less the consent of their party.—In this matter, my Lords, I consider the corporation of Edinburgh merely as a Committee of city lands, but I would have that corporation remember, that their character is different. If a mere committee for enriching this incorporation, what title had they to a national contribution? what title to the interposition of the legislature? what the purpose of calling to their asistance noblemen of the first rank in the nation? of advising with people of distinction snd taste? No, my Lords, these things speak the gentlemen's meaning at the time. Of a sudden, however, forgetful of their character, they sink into a borough committee: Profit is the word, the elegance and beauty of their first plan is thrown away; *Canal Street appears*. I should be glad to know whether the gentlemen of taste I have mentioned, my Lords Alemore and Kaims, Mr Commissioner Clerk, and Mr Adams, were consulted about these new erections, which I am told vie in deformity with those of the old town. Nay, I would ask the standing counsel at the bar, if they were advised; I have not heard them say so. I could say a great deal more upon this subject, but I do not chuse to do it; and I hope we shall hear no more of the matter. Let me earnestly recommend to this corporation, to call to their aid the same assistance they set out with; let them consult with their standing counsel what may be for their honour, what for their interest, neither of which they seem for some time to have understood. I give my opinion, therefore, my Lords, for continuing this injunction, not only on the plain and open principles of justice, but from regard to the public, and from regard to this misguided corporation itself."

Estimate

Estimate of the Population of the GLOBE.

(From Volney's View of America.)

THE United States of *North America* are known to contain	5,215,000
The Spaniards admit the population of Mexico to amount to	3,000,000
Canada, in 1798, reckoned 197,000; say	200,000
Upper and Lower Louisiana cannot be reckoned at more than	40,000
The two Floridas about the same number	40,000
The Creeks, Chactaws, and Chicasaws, who have 8000 warriors	24,000
All the savages of the Wabash and Michigan, at most .	15,000
The rest of the savages throughout the Continent taken together, as far as the Frozen ocean and the sea of Nootka sound.	600,000
Total,	9,134,000

Thus the population of all North America very little exceeds 9 millions, and we may consider the last article, that of the savages, as too great by perhaps half.

South America does not appear to have atttained an equal number. Well informed Spaniards do not estimate the population of all their possessions, in this part of the world, namely Peru, Chili, Paraguay, La Plata, and even Caraccas, not including the unsubjected Indians, at . .	4,000,000
In Brasil are reckoned 500,000 Portuguese and 600,000 negroes	1,100,000
	5,100,000
The Indians not subjugated can scarcely be estimated with precision, but, considering the territory they occupy, they cannot equal in number half the whites. I reckon them therefore only at	1,000,000
The colonies in the West India Islands and Isthmus of Darien do not exceed	1,800,000
Dutch and French Guiana cannot be more than . .	75,000
	7,975,000
Asia.—In the enumeration of China published last year by the English, the population of the country amounts only to 55,000,000; and, supposing that of the cities to equal it, which is allowing a great deal, this would make 110 millions; and by comparison with Europe this empire cannot exceed	120,000,000
Persia, according to Olivier, has only	3,000,000
On a particular examination of all Turkey in Asia, I cannot find more than	11,000,000
I do not think therefore all Asia, including these, contains more than	240,000,000
Europe is well known to contain 140 or 142 millions, say	142,000,000

Africa

Africa, including Egypt, can scarcely be more populous than America, but let us admit	30,000,000
America, ...	20,000,000
Lastly, for the South Sea Islands, New Guinea, &c. let us allow, though it is too much, ...	5,000,000
Thus we shall have for the whole globe a total of .	437,000,000

State of Emigrations from the HIGHLANDS, *in the years* 1801, 1802, *and* 1803.

(*From Brown's Answer to the Earl of Selkirk.*)

Table I. for 1801. *and* 1802.

Years.	No. of Ships.	No. of Souls.	Port whence.	Country whither	Contractors.	Countries whence.
1801.	3	799	F. William and Isle Martin.	Pictou.	Geo. Dunoon.	Aird, Strathglass, Urquhart, Glengary, Knoidart, Arisaig, Moidart, Lochaber; a few from Ross-shire, Rannach of Perthshire, Appin, and Glencoe of Argyleshire.
1802.	1	70	Isle Martin.	Pictou.		Sutherland.
	3	473	F. William	Up. Canada.	A. M'Millan.	Same countries as in 1801.
	1	128	Ditto.	Pictou.	S. Fraser.	
	1	550	Knoidart.	Canada.	M'Donald and Elder.	North Morven, Knoidart, Glenelg, Strathglass, Kintail, Lochalsh
	1	600	Braccadale.	Wilmington. N. Carolina.	Ditto.	Lord M'Donald and M'Leod's estates.
	1	340	Moidart.	Sydney. Spanish-town. Cape Breton.	And. M'Donald.	300 from Arisaig and Moidart; 40 from Egg, Rum, &c.
	2	900	Uist and Barra	Pictou.	J. Ure. Niell.	Clanranald, Boysdale, and Barra.
		250	Greenock.	Canada.		
	14	4110				

Table

Table II. for 1803.

Year.	No. of Ships.	Freighters.	From whence.	Whither.	No. of Passengers.
1803.	1	In the Moray Frith, engaged by D. Forbes, burden 120 tons,	Strathglass.	Pictou.	120
	1	By Mr Clark,	Ditto.	Pictou.	120
	1	Ditto.	Ditto.	Pictou.	120
	1	By a Club of Strathglass people,	Ditto.	Pictou.	120
	2	Vessels of Major Melville's at Ullapool, by D. Roy from America,	Sutherlandshire.	Pictou.	200
	2	Vessels of R. Maciver from Stornaway,	Lewis.	Pictou.	
	1	Vessel of J. Mackenzie, Lochead,	Ditto.	Pictou.	600
	2	Major Symon Fraser Fort William, who has made a trade of the business since 1790.	From different quarters in the Highlands.	Pictou.	
	11				1280

Description of a party of NORTH-AMERICAN *Savages.*

From Volney's View of America.

MY stay at Fort St Vincents gave me an opportunity of observing the Savages; whom I found assembled to sell the produce of their red-hunt. There were reckoned to be four or five hundred men, women, and children, of various nations or tribes, as the Weeaws, Payouries, Saukies, Pyankishaws, Miamis, &c., all living towards the head of the Wabash. It was the first time of my observing at leisure these people, already become rare on the east of the Alleghanies. Their appearance was to me a new and whimsical sight. Conceive bodies almost naked, embrowned by exposure to the sun, and air, shining with grease and soot, a head uncovered; hair coarse, black, sleek, straight, and smooth; a face disguised with black, blue, and red paint, in round, square and rhomboidal patches: one nostril bored to admit a large ring of silver or copper; ear-rings with three rows of drops reaching down to the shoulders, and passing thro' holes that would admit a finger; a little square apron before and another behind, both fastened by one string or ribband; the legs and thighs sometimes naked, at others covered with long cloth spatterdashes; socks of leather dried in the smoke; on some occasions a shirt with short, wide sleeves, variegated or

or striped with blue and white, and flowing loose down the thighs; and over this a blanket, or a square piece of cloth thrown over one shoulder, and tied under the opposite arm, or under the chin. On particular occasions, when they dress for war or for a feast, the hair is braided and interwoven with feathers, plants, flowers, and even bones: the warriors wear round their wrists broad rings of copper or silver, resembling our dogs collars, and round the head a diadem formed of silver buckles and trinkets of glass; in their hand they have their pipe, or their knife, or their tomahawk, and the little looking-glass, which every savage uses with more coquetry, to admire so many charms, than the most coquettish belle of Paris. The women, who are a little more covered about the hips, differ from the men likewise, in carrying almost continually one or two children on their back in a kind of bag, the ends of which are tied on their forehead. Whoever has seen gypsies may form a very good idea of this luggage.

Such is the outline of the picture, and I exhibit it in the most favourable point of view. For if I were to display the whole, I must add, that from early in the morning, both men and women roam about the streets, for no other purpose but to procure themselves rum: and for this they first dispose of the produce of their chase, then of their toys, next of their clothes, and at last they go begging for it, never ceasing to drink, till they are absolutely senseless. Sometimes this gives occasion to ridiculous scenes; they will hold the cup to drink with both hands like apes, then raise up their heads with bursts of laughter, and gargle themselves with their beloved but fatal liquor, to enjoy the pleasure of tasting it the longer; hand the cup from one to another with noisy invitations; call to one only three steps off as loud as they can bawl; take hold of their wives by the head and pour the rum down their throats, with coarse caresses, and all the ridiculous gestures of our regular ale-house sots.

Sometimes distressing scenes ensue, as the loss of all sense and reason, becoming mad or stupid, or falling down dead drunk in the dust or mud, there to sleep till the next day. I could not go out in a morning without finding them by dozens in the streets or paths about the village, literally wallowing in the dirt with the pigs. It was a very fortunate circumstance if a day passed without a quarrel, or a battle with knives or tomahawks, by which ten men, on an average, lose their lives yearly. On the 9th of August, at four o'clock in the afternoon, a savage stabbed his wife in four places with a knife within twenty steps of me. A fortnight before a similar circumstance took place, and five such the year preceding. For this vengeance is immediately taken, or dissembled, till a proper opportunity offers, by the relations, which produces fresh causes for waylaying and assassination. I at first entertained the design of going to live a few months among them, to study them as I had done the Bedoween Arabs; but when I had seen these specimens of their domestic manners; and many of the inhabitants of the place, who acted as tavern-keepers to them, and were accustomed to go and trade among them, assured me that the laws of hospitality did not exist among them as among the Arabs; that they had neither government nor subordination; that the greatest war chief could not strike or punish a warrior even in the field, and that in the village he was not obeyed by a single child except his own; that in these villages they dwelt singly, in mistrust, jealousy, secret ambushes, and implacable vengeances; in a word, that their society was a state

of

of anarchy, of a ferocious and brutal nature, where want constitutes right and strength laws; and besides, as they make no provision, a stranger ran the hazard of being starved without any resource, I felt the necessity of relinquishing my design.

On the different stiles of LANDSCAPE GARDENING.

From Knight's Essay on the Principles of Taste.

IN no art has the passion of novelty had more influence, than in that of landscape gardening, or embellishing, and improving grounds; of which it appears hitherto to have been almost the sole principle.—Whenever this art has been practised in countries imperfectly cultivated, as in the ancient Persian and Roman empires; and in the modern kingdoms and states of Europe, till lately; it has always appeared to delight in a profuse display of labour and expence, and in deviating as much as possible from ordinary nature.—Rivers, springs, groves, lawns, and forests, were to be seen every where; and the country was covered with fine trees which exhibited every variety of natural form: but canals, fountains, quincunxes, and parterres, were only to be seen where art and industry had formed them; and trees cut into the shapes of pyramids and colonnades, men and animals were new and unusual objects; and such as were only to be found in highly dressed gardens. Novelty, contrast, and surprize, are naturally so pleasing, that every person was delighted with objects of this kind; and as the word *beauty* is always applied indiscriminately to every visible object, that is in any way pleasing, no one hesitated in calling them *beautiful*. A great writer has indeed gone still further, and so completely sacrificed both his feelings and his philosophy to the fashion of the day, that, in investigating the subject, he discovers that surprize, arising from novelty and contrast, is the genuine principle of beauty; and consequently the Boromean island, in which all these tricks of art are contrasted with wild uncultivated mountains surrounding an extensive lake, is the most beautiful spot on the globe *. Another great writer afterwards discovered, that surprize, or astonishment, was the genuine principle, not of the beautiful, but of the sublime; which, according to him, is as diametrically opposite to beauty as pain is to pleasure †. When Montesquieu and Burke thus differ upon a subject of common sense and feeling, which each had made the particular object of his investigation, who shall hope to escape error in any theoretical enquiry?

By taking a comparative view of the style of ornamental gardening in the remotest parts of Asia, we shall find a farther illustration of the influence of the same principle of novelty in a directly contrary mode of practice. In the vast and populous empire of China, every spot capable of producing food for either man or beast is cultivated to the utmost extent of art and industry, and there the gardens of luxury, and grounds devoted to amusement are affectedly diversified with artificial rocks, irregular lakes and ponds, and other imitations of the wild varieties of uncultivated nature: for there such objects are rare and novel; and consequently the possessing them displays wealth, taste, and magnificence.

With the general extension of cultivation and enclosing in England, this style, or at least an imperfect imi-

* Montesquieu Fragmems sur le gout.
† Inquiry into the sublime and beautiful.

imitation of it, was introduced among us; and as novelty recommended it to fashion, it soon obtained the sanction of general usage, which it has now possessed so long, that it will probably soon lose it by the influence of the same restless power which first introduced it. At least it has no other principle to rest upon; and this is, in its nature, a changeable one. It may serve indeed to distinguish the great man's place from the adjoining country; and a large space of ground, enclosed by a belt, and dotted with clumps, may shew his wealth and magnificence, and the sacrifices which he makes to his taste: but these sacrifices afford no gratification but to vanity; since, by the very act of sacrificing it, that is of throwing it open, all the charms of intricacy and variety are demolished, and no other substituted in their place.

Since the introduction of another style of ornamental gardening, called at first oriental, and afterwards landscape gardening, (probably from its efficacy in destroying all picturesque composition) Grecian temples have been employed as decorations by almost all persons, who could afford to indulge their taste in objects so costly: but though executed, in many instances, on a scale, and in a manner suitable to the design, disappointment has, I believe, been invariably the result. Nevertheless, they are unquestionably beautiful, being exactly copied from those models, which have stood the criticism of many successive ages, and been constantly beheld with delight and admiration. In the rich lawns and shrubberies of England, however, they lose all that power to please which they so eminently possessed on the barren hills of Agrigentum and Segesta, or the naked plains of Paestum and Athens. But barren and naked as these hills and plains are, they are still, if I may say so, their native hills and plains—the scenery in which they sprung; and in which the mind therefore contemplates them connected and associated with numberless interesting circumstances, both local and historical,—both physical and moral, upon which it delights to dwell. In our parks and gardens, on the contrary, they stand wholly unconnected with all that surrounds them—mere unmeaning excreseences; or, what is worse, manifesly meant for ornament, and therefore having no accessory character, but that of ostentatious vanity; so that instead of exciting any interest, they vitiate and destroy that, which the naturalized objects of the country connected with them would otherwise excite. Even if the landscape scenery should be rendered really beautiful by such ornaments, its beauty will be that of a vain and affected coquette; which, though it may allure the sense, offends the understanding; and, on the whole, excites more disgust than pleasure. In all matters of this kind, the imagination must be conciliated before the eye can be delighted.

Military Character of the Native Armies in INDOSTAN.

From ORME'S *Historical Fragments of the* MOGUL *Empire.*

THE rudeness of the military art in Indostan can scarcely be imagined, but by those who have seen it. The infantry consists in a multitude assembled without regard to rank and file: some with swords and targets, who can never stand the shock of a body of horse: some bearing matchlocks, which, in the best of order, can produce but a very uncertain fire: some armed with lances too long or too weak to be of any service, even if ranged with the utmost regularity of discipline.

Little

Little reliance is therefore placed in this force. To keep night watches, and to plunder defenceless people, is their greatest service, except it consists in their being a perquisite to their commanders, who receive a fixed price for every man, and hire every man at a different and less price.

As the Moors are the lords of the country, they are of consequence the warriors of it. These derive from their originals, the Tartars, the affection which that people are famous for bearing towards their horses; and the love of ease in an inclement climate, has fixed this preference.—The strain of all the war rests upon the number or goodness of the horse which are found in an army.

Every man brings his own horse, and offers himself to be inlisted.—The horse, and not the man, is carefully examined; and, according to the size and value of the beast, the soldier receives his pay. A good horse will bring thirty or forty rupees a-month. Sometimes an officer contracts for a whole troop which he has enlisted.

A horse in Indostan is of four times greater value than in Europe. If the horse is killed, the man is ruined. Strange that such a regulation should be established, as makes it the interest of the soldiers to fight as little as possible.

The privileges of free booty and plunder, together with sudden and sanguinary excursions, in some measure, check this consequence. The officer who commands a troop which he has raised himself, is responsible for the behaviour of his men: he therefore brings them of his own family, or at least such as he can depend on. These interests and connections do but indifferently supply the defects of a real love to their country, or a real attachment to their prince; principles which are very rarely found to influence the people of Indostan.

The victory is commonly decided by the fall of the principal men in the army. These begin the onset, and are followed by the hardiest of their partizans; who no sooner see their chief destroyed than they take to flight. Numbers of such skirmishes compose what is called a battle in Indostan. The greatest slaughter falls around the commander in chief, as the victory is confirmed in the instant of his death.

Armies more encumbered with the conveniences of life, than with the preparations for war, form loose, straggling, and disorderly camps, and make irregular dilatory marches.—The mutual inactivity becomes the general security; for as it is a custom of the east to make the great meal at night, and of consequence to fall into deep sleep immediately after it, a handful of resolute men might easily beat up a camp of many thousands.

The courage of the people depends on the climate. In the northern parts of the kingdom, firmer fibres produce a proportionable degree of resolution: in the southern, all is sensibility; and fear must be predominant in such as are infinitely susceptible of the minutest impressions.

Persons of high rank and distinction are as seldom wanting in an intrepidity, as little sensible to the apprehensions of danger, as the pusillanimity of the lower and meaner people is incapable of resisting such impulses.

Force possessed by SCINDEAH *and* HOLKAR, *in* 1802.

From the Asiatic Annual Register.

TOTAL force of Scindeah,

in cavalry	31,150
Total force in infantry .	38,050
Grand total infantry and cavalry in 1802	69,200
Grand total artillery ditto pieces . . .	518

Remarks by M. THOMAS.

It is proper to observe, that Mr Perron and Ambajee are now levying troops, which may cause a material error in this statement a few months hence. Ambajee and Perron are possessed of artillery exclusive of the above-mentioned; and Scindeah, by the artillery taken from Holkar, is able to add considerably to his own part.

In the present state of Scindeah's artillery; they are the worst in India; are not commanded by officers of experience, nor well armed, nor cordially attached to the service of their master; they are in arrears of pay, and would be defeated by a small force of regular disciplined troops, with a few pieces of well-served artillery.

Mr Perron's infantry are, in appearance, the best troops belonging to Scindeah; they are under better subordination to their officers, and are more regularly paid, armed, clothed, and disciplined.

Holkar's cavalry are superior to those of Scindeah, being better officered, and more correspondent with the real Mahratta custom of predatory warfare.

The infantry (observes M. Thomas) are very bad. They are ill paid, badly officered, and without subordination, undisciplined, nor can they make use of their arms in action.

The Rohillas in Holkar's service are a faithless rabble, who will stand true only as long as they find it their interest; they are always ready to leave, or ruin him, if not regularly paid, or when expected to move against an enemy of superior force; or, if by any means they should have accumulated money.

Detailed Statement of the collected Force of KASHI RAO HOLKAR, *and* JESSWUNT RAO HOLKAR.

Cavalry	30,000
Pindarees, or Looties, mounted on small horses	10,000
Total Cavalry . . .	40,000
Infantry.	
Eight battalions, at 400 men each	3,200
Artillery men, &c. . .	600
Rohillas	10,000
Total infantry . .	13,800
Artillery pieces	60
Grand total . .	53,800

Address by Sir JAMES MACKINTOSH, *to the Grand Jury of* BOMBAY, 21*st July* 1804.

From the same.

ON my arrival here, I conceived it to be my first duty to collect some information about the character and morality of the people, the degree and kind of vice prevalent in the little community entrusted to my care. And just as a physician would first examine the books of

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an hospital, so I first looked into the records of this court, which, though narrow and liable to some exceptions that I shall afterwards mention, have at least the advantage of being, as far as they go, authentic.

Since the institution of this court in the year 1798, I observe that 64 persons have been tried for various felonies; of whom 33 have been convicted, 31 acquitted, and 9 have suffered capital punishment. If I were to estimate the morality of this community from our records alone, I should not form a very unfavourable opinion of it. For, in that part of the British dominions in Europe where capital punishment is much the least frequent, I mean in Scotland, we know, from the authority of Mr Hume, professor of law at Edinburgh, that on an average of thirty years, six had annually suffered death out of a population which is probably not far from eighteen hundred thousand. If this state of things be compared with the situation of Bombay, where there have been three capital punishments every two years, out of a population of 150,000, the result is, no doubt, considerably against this island. But the comparison between a large sea-port town, as this island may be called, and an extensive country, is not fair. A more equitable comparison furnishes a more favourable result. The same author (Mr Hume) tells us, that the city of Edinburgh, which, with its ports and suburbs, cannot contain a population much above 100,000, has, on an average of twelve years, furnished three executions every two years. I believe I may venture to say, without any fear of contradiction, that it is fortunate and honourable for a people to find its morality nearly approaching to that of the inhabitants of Edinburgh. But I fear we cannot make so favourable an inference from our criminal records.—Here they are not so exact a criterion of the *prevailing moral diseases*, as they would be in most countries.

The difference of manners and language, and perhaps the hostile prejudices of many of the natives, render difficult the detection of crimes, and increase the chances of total concealment, in a proportion which we cannot exactly calculate, but which we know to be very great. Much of what passes among the lowest natives must be involved in a darkness impenetrable to the eyes of the most vigilant police; after the existence of a crime is ascertained, the same obstacles stand in the way of identifying the criminal, and even after he is perfectly known, our local situation, which is that of a large town in a small territory, is that which an experienced offender would select for the opportunity of concealment and the facility of escape; and such is the unfortunate prevalence of the crime of perjury, that the hope of impunity is not extinguished by the apprehension of the delinquent. If to this you add the supine acquiescence of many English inhabitants in the peculations of their domestic servants, which, from an opinion of the rooted depravity of the natives, we seem to look upon as if their vices were immutable and inflexible, like the laws of nature; and if you add also those summary chastisements, which are, in my opinion, almost always useless, as examples, you will not wonder that I do not consider the records of the criminal court as a measure of the guilt of the community. Indeed the universal testimony of Europeans, however much I may suspect occasional and partial exaggeration, is an authority too strong for me to struggle with, and I observe that the accommplished and justly celebrated person (Sir W. Jones)

Jones) who carried with him to this country a prejudice in favour of the natives, which he naturally imbibed in the course of his studies, and which in him, though not perfectly rational, was neither unamiable nor ungraceful, I observe that even he, after long judicial experience, reluctantly confesses their general depravity. The prevalence of perjury, which he strongly states, and which I have myself already observed, is perhaps a more certain sign of the *general dissolution of moral principle* than other more daring and ferocious crimes much more horrible to the imagination, and of which the *immediate consequences* are more destructive to society.

For perjury indicates the absence of all the common restraints which withhold men from crimes. Perjury supposes the absence of all fear of human justice, and bids defiance to all human laws; it supposes also either a contempt for public opinion, or (what is worse) a state of society in which public opinion has ceased to brand, with disgrace, actions that ought to be infamous.—It is an attack upon religion and law, in the very point of their union for the protection of human society. It is that crime which tends to secure the impunity of all other crimes, and it is the only crime which weakens the foundation of every right, by rendering the administration of justice, on which they all depend, difficult, and, in many cases, impossible.

But, gentlemen, though it be reasonable to examine the character of those over whom we have authority, and to calculate the mischievous consequences of crimes; and though it be useful to spread an abhorrence of these crimes, by just representations of their nature and tendency, it is very useless, and very unreasonable, to indulge ourselves in childish anger and childish invective; when we are speaking of the moral diseases of great nations the reasonable questions always are—How have they been produced? and how are to be cured?

With these feelings I have not suffered the short time which has elapsed since I came to this country, to pass without some meditation on the causes and cure of the moral maladies of which I have spoken. My speculations are at present so crude, and my information so imperfect, that it would be absurd to communicate my thoughts to any one; when they are more matured, I may have the honour of laying some of them before the government, and for such as will be best carried into effect by the voluntary exertions of private individuals, I shall have the honour of imparting them to you.

I have this morning, gentlemen, examined the prison, and I am happy to say, that, considering it either as a place of detention, for the accused, or for the debtor, or as a place of punishment for those who are convicted of crimes, it is so constructed as to prevent the loss of liberty from being aggravated by any unnecessary severities. The sheriff has, however, some reason to complain of its insecurity; and I cannot but lament that it is not better adapted for a house of correction, especially as I have the strongest repugnance to capital punishments, and as I have no high opinion of the efficacy of transportation, either for reformation or example.

The deficiencies of a prison, as an instrument of public policy, are matters to be discussed with coolness. If I had found any deficiences on the score of humanity towards the prisoners, I should have spoken to you in a very different tone. I am persuaded that your feelings would have entirely accorded with mine; convinced that both as jurors and as private gentlemen,

tlemen, you will always consider yourselves as entrusted, in this remote region of the earth, with the honour of that beloved country, which I trust becomes more dear to you, as I am sure it does to me, during every new moment of absence; that in your intercourse with each other, as well as with the natives of India you will keep unspotted the ancient character of the British nation, renowned in every age, and in no age more than in the present, for valour, for justice, for humanity and generosity; for every virtue which supports, as well as for every talent and accomplishment which adorns, human society."

Present State of Agriculture in AYRSHIRE.

(*From the Farmer's Magazine.*)

HAVING lately made an excursion through a considerable part of Ayrshire, I beg leave to offer a few remarks on the general stile of agriculture in that country at present, compared, occasionally, with the system which prevailed several years ago, when I sometimes enjoyed the happiness of residing therein.

It is needless to enter into any description of the system laid down by the late Mr Fairley of Fairley, as it has been so often described, and is so well known. The principal defects of his system were, no drainage, no fallows or cleaning crops; and to these may be added bad roads; for some of the worst lines of road ever contrived, were planned and executed under his direction.

The old system still continues, in several places, of infield and outfield. The infield gets most of the manure, and is always in crop. The outfield is cropped as long as it can repay the seed and labour, and often much longer. It is then left to gather grass as it can. The consequence is sterility or weeds for several years; and, when the land at last begins to gather a sward, it is again massacred as before.

On Mr Fairley's plan, the land is indeed laid down with sown grasses; but, in all places where grass would grow with most advantage it is suffocated, and overmatched, by pernicious weeds. Even in lands mostly or wholly devoted to pasturage, the weight of weeds often far surpasses that of the edible grasses. You can seldom handle their hay without being stung by a nettle, or pricked by a thistle.

The general wetness of the climate points out the fitness of this district for pasturage and green crops. In laying down land for pasture, farmers have lately been much injured by the introduction of the annual rye-grass seed, which yields a heavy crop of hay, but leaves the land bare, except where it has been occupied with weeds during several years. To obviate this, they should raise their rye-grass seed within themselves, and never sow any but what is taken from the second or third crop. Some tracts in Ayrshire naturally throw up the most luxuriant and nutritive grasses. Such lands should generally, if not always, be kept in pasture; and, I conceive, when other lands are laid down for a long course of pasturage, the seeds of these grasses would answer better than any others that might be procured.

I remember when turnips were little cultivated in Ayrshire, but their cultivation is now making a considerable progress, though they are seldom properly cleaned. They are either not thinned at all, or thinned in a very imperfect manner after they are half grown. The advantage of performing this operation, as

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soon as the plants can be distinguished, seems not to be understood. Carrots and parsnips have begun to be tried, and succeed well on friable sandy loams. Cabbages and coleworts attain an uncommon size in the garden, but have hardly become an object of cultivation in the field. Vetches, which form so important an article of green food in other districts, are scarcely known here.

The plant most skilfully cultivated is the potatoe, and that chiefly near manufacturing towns and villages. The farmers let plots of ground to the operative manufacturers, at from 8d. to 1s. or more per fall. The farmer gives one ploughing, and the land is frequently afterwards trenched by the spade. The manufacturer furnishes what manure he can afford, and plants the potatoes in rows, generally across the ridge, and cleans them with the hand. Though these plots are generally kept very clean, the plants are often too thick in the row, and the rows too close to each other, so that the roots are smothered by the exclusion of sun and air; and nearly the same effects ensue as if they had been suffocated by weeds. The farmers plant and clean their potatoes by the plough, as is done in other places; but they are generally too backward in applying the hand to remove the weeds which grow up in the rows. The large sweet potatoe is not so much cultivated here as it deserves, since it would prove an excellent resource for their milch cows and other stock during winter.

This county excels in its breed of working horses and of milch cows. The people also excel in the art of making cheese, a minute account of which was transmitted to the Board of Agriculture, which, with many other useful communications, they have chosen to suppress. I conceive it would be an improvement upon their dairy system, to give the animals much more of their food in the house, during summer, than is done at present. This would prevent them from being tortured by flies, and would accumulate much dung for the use of the farm. Scrubbing them frequently with the curry-comb might also prove beneficial. Straw yards, to prevent them from poaching the cultivated pastures in winter, would also prove highly useful. These seem indispensably necessary where mosses are cultivated.

Wheat has now begun to make some figure in the agriculture of Ayrshire. It must have been more extensively cultivated in ancient times, as it makes a conspicuous figure on the rent-roll of the monastery of Kilwinning, and other ecclesiastic establishments. It is commonly sown after potatoes, which seldom being thoroughly cleaned, the wheat is commonly infested with weeds.

(*To be continued.*)

A true Relation of an Apparition, Expressions, and Actings, of a Spirit, which infested the house of ANDREW MACKIE *in* RINGCROFT *of* STOCKING, *in the Parish of* KERRICK *in the Stewartry of* KIRKCUDBRIGHT, *in* SCOTLAND.

(*From a pamphlet published in the year* 1695 *by the Rev.* ALEXANDER TELFAIR.)

MR Telfair begins by expressing his great reluctance to appear "in print, to the view of the world," which had however been overcome by several pious and laudable motives, particularly "the conviction and confutation of that prevailing spirit of atheism and infidelity in our time, denying, both in opinion and practice, the existence of spirits, and consequently an heaven and an hell; and im-

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puting the voices, apparitions, and actings of good or evil spirits, to the melancholic disturbance or distemper of the brains and fancies of those who pretend to hear, see, or feel them.—And that this *true and attested* account of Satan's methods in this place may carry the foresaid ends, is the earnest prayer of Alexander Telfair.

To silence the Atheists and Sceptics above alluded to, Mr Telfair gives the following list of persons who were ready to attest what they had seen and heard.

Mr Andrew Æwart Minister at Kells.
Mr Jas. Monteith Minister at Borg.
Mr John Murdo Minister at Corsmichael.
Mr Samuel Spalding Minister at Partan.
Mr William Falconer Minister at Keltoun,
Charles Macklelane of Colline.
William Lennox of Millhouse.
Andrew Tait in Torr.
John Tait in Torr
John Cairns in Hardhills.
William Mackminn.
John Corsby.
Thomas Mackminn
Andrew Paline, &c.

Our author then proceeds to his narrative, from which we shall extract some of the most curious parts for the amusment of our readers.

"Whereas many are desirous to know the truth of the matter as to the evil spirit and its actings, that troubleth the family of Andrew Mackie in Ringcroft of Stocking, and are liable to be misinformed, as I do find by the reports that come to my own ears of that matter,—Therefore that satisfaction may be given, and such mistakes may be cured or prevented: I, the minister of the said Paroch (who was present several times, and was witness to many of its actings, and have heard an account of the whole of its methods and actings from the persons present, towards whom, and before whom it did act) have given the ensuing, and short account of the whole matter, which I can attest to be the very truth as to that affair.

"Upon the 7th of March there were stones thrown in the house, in all the places of it, but it could not be discovered from whence they came, what, or who threw them: after this manner it continued till the Sabbath, now and then throwing, both in the night and the day, but was busiest throwing in the night time.

"Upon the Sabbath, being the 11th of March, the crook and potclips were taken away, and were a wanting four days, and were found at last on a loaft where they had been sought several times before. This is attested by Charles Macklelane of Colline, and John Cairns in Hardhills. It was observed that the Stones which hit any person, had not half their natural weight, and the throwing was more frequent on the Sabbath, than at other times: and especially in time of prayer, above all other times, it was busiest, then throwing most at the person praying. The said Andrew Mackie told the matter to me upon Sabbath after sermon: upon the Tuesday thereafter I went to the house, did stay a considerable time with them, and prayed twice, and there was no trouble: then I came out with a resolution to leave the house, and as I was standing speaking to some men at the barn-end, I saw two little stones drop down on the croft at a little distance from me; and immediately some came crying out of the house, that it was become as ill as ever within, whereupon I went into the house again, and as I was at prayer, it threw several stones at me, but they did no hurt, being very small: and after there was no more trouble till the 18 day of March, and then it began as before, and threw

threw more frequently greater stones, whose strokes were sorer where they hit: and thus it continued to the 21. Then I went to the house and stayed a great part of the night, but was greatly troubled; stones, and several other things were thrown at me. I was struck several times on the sides and shoulders, very sharply, with a great staff, so that those who were present heard the noise of the strokes; that night it threw off the bed-side, and rapped upon the chests and boards as one calling for access. This is attested by Charles Macklelane of Colline, William Mackminn, and John Tait in Torr. That night, as I was once at prayer, leaning on a bed-side, I felt something pressing up my arm, and casting my eyes thither, perceived a little white hand and arm from the elbow down, but presently it evanished. It is to be observed, that notwithstanding all that was felt and heard, from the first to the last of this matter, there was never any thing seen, except that hand I saw, and a friend of the said Andrew Mackie's said he saw as it were a young man, red-faced, with yellow hair, looking in at the window; and other two or three persons, with the said Andrew his children, saw, at several times, as it were a young boy, about the age of 14 years, with gray cloths, and a bonnet on his head, but presently disappeared; as also what the three children saw sitting by the fire-side.

"*Aprile* 3. It whistled several times, and cried *wisht*, *wisht*, this is attested by Andrew Tait. Upon the 4th of Aprile, Charles Macklelane of Colline land-lord, with the said Andrew Mackie, went to a certain number of ministers met at Buttle, and gave them an account of the matter; whereupon these ministers made public prayers for the family, and two of their number, viz. Mr Andrew Æwart, minister of Kells, and Mr John Murdo, minister of Corsmichael, came to the house and spent that night in fasting and praying: but it was very cruel against them, especially by throwing great stones, some of them about half an stone weight. It wounded Mr Andrew Æwart twice in the head, to the effusion of his blood, it pulled off his wig in time of prayer, and when he was holding out his napkin betwixt his hands, it cast a stone in the napkin, and therewith threw it from him: It gave Mr John Murdo several sore strokes; yet the wounds and bruises received did soon cure. There were none in the house that night escaped from some of its fury and cruelty: That night it threw a fierie peet among the people; but did no hurt, it only disturbed them in time of prayer: and also in the dawning, as they rose from prayer, the stones poured down on all who were in the house to their hurt: this is attested by Mr Andrew Æwart, Mr John Murdo, Charles Macklelane, and John Tait.

Upon the 5th of Aprile: It set some thatch straw in fire which was in the barne-yard: At night the house being very throng with neighbours, the stones were still thrown down among them: as the said Andrew Mackie his wife went to bring in some peets for the fire, when she came to the door she found a broad stone to shake under her foot, which she never knew to be loose before: she resolved with her self to see what was beneath it in the morning thereafter.

Upon the 6th of Aprile, when the house was quiet, she went to the stone, and there found seven small bones, with blood, and some flesh, all closed in a piece of old suddled paper; the blood was fresh and bright, the sight whereof troubled her, and being affraid, laid all down again; and ran to Colline his house, being an quarter of an mile distant:

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but in that time it was worse than ever it was before; by throwing stones and fire balls, in and about the house, but the fire as it lighted did evanish: in that time it threw an hot-stone into the bed betwixt the children, which burnt through the bed cloaths.

"Upon the 9th of April, the bones were sent to the ministers, who were alloccasionally met at Kirkcudbright, they appointed five of their number, viz. Mr John Murdo, Mr James Monteith, Mr John Mackmillan, Mr Samuel Spalding, and Mr William Falconer, with me, to go to the House, and spend so much time in fasting and praying as we were able.

"Upon upon the 10th of April we went to the house, and no sooner did I begin to open my mouth, but it threw stones at me, and all within the house, but still worst at him who was at duty: it came often with such force upon the house that it made all the house to shake, it brake an hole thorrow the timber and thatch of the house, and poured in great stones: it gripped, and handled the legs of some as with a man's hand; it hoised up the feet of others while standing on the ground, thus it did to William Lennox of Mill-house, myself, and others; in this manner it continued till ten o clock at night, but after that there was no more trouble.

"The 16th it continued whisting, groaning, whisling, and throwing stones in time of prayer; it cryed Bo, Bo, and Kick, Cuck, and shoke men back and foreward, and hoised them up as if it would lift them off their knees. This is attested by Andrew Tait.

"The 20th it continued throwing stones, whisling, and whisting with all its former words: when it hit any person, and said, Take you that till you get more, that person was sure immediately of another; but when it said, Take you that, the person got no more for a while. This is attested by John Tait.

"The 21. 22. 23. it continued casting stones, beating with staves and throwing peet-mud in the faces of all in the house, especially in time of prayer, with all its former tricks.

The 24th being a day of humiliation appointed to be kept in the parish *for that cause*; all that day, from morning to night, it continued in a most fearful manner without intermission, throwing stones with such cruelty and force, all in the house feared lest they should be killed.

"The 26th, it threw stones in the evening, and knocked on a chest several times as one to have access; and began to speak, and call those who were sitting in the house witches, and rukes, and said it would take them to hell.

"Upon the 27th it set the house seven times in fire. The 28th, being the Sabbath, from sun rising to sun setting, it still set the house in fire; as it was quenched in one part, instantly it was fired in another: and in the evening, when it could not get its designs fulfilled in burning the house, it pulled down the end of the house, all the stone work thereof, so that they could not abide in it any longer, but went and kindled their fire in the stable.

"Upon Tuesday's night, being the 30 of April, Charles Macklelane of Colline, with several neighbours, were in the barne; as he was at prayer he observed a black thing in the corner of the barne, and it did increase, as if it would fill the whole house; he could not discern it to have any form, but as if it had been a black cloud, it was affrighting to them all; and then it threw bear-chaff and other mud upon their faces, and after did grip severals who were in the house by the middle of the body, by the arms and other parts of their bodies,

dies, so strait, that some said, for five days thereafter they thought they felt these gripps: after an hour or two of the night was thus past there was no more trouble. This is attested by Charles Macklelane, Thomas Mackminn, Andrew Paline, John Cairns and John Tait.

Upon Wednesday's night, being the 1. of May, it fired a little sheep-house; the sheep were got out safe, but the sheep house was wholly burnt. Since there hath not been any trouble about the house by night or by day. Now all things aforesaid being of undoubted verity, therefore I conclude with that of the Apostle, 1 *Pet.* v. 8, 9.

Scottish Review.

Controversy concerning the Election of a Mathematical Professor.

1. A Short statement of some important facts relative to the late election of a Mathematical Professor in the University of Edinburgh; accompanied with original papers and critical remarks. By Professor Stewart. 3d edition. 8vo. 2s. 6d.
2. Postscript to ditto, 8vo. 1s.
3. Report of Proceedings in the General Assembly of the Church of Scotland relating to the case of Mr Leslie. 2d edit. 8vo. 5s.
4. An Examination of Mr Dugald Stewart's Pamphlet, relative to the late election of a Mathematical Professor in the University of Edinburgh. By one of the Ministers of Edinburgh. 2d edit. 8vo. 2s. 6d.

Since Scotland ceased to be the theatre of great political events, no subject has excited a higher or more general interest, than that to which we are now about to call the attention of our readers. It was impossible indeed for any one to look with indifference on a discussion in which so many distinguished characters, and such important interests, were involved. In our numbers for April and May last, we stated some of the leading facts; and different circumstances, unnecessary to be mentioned, have prevented us from entering into minute details, on a subject of such peculiar delicacy. As, however, the controversy, according to every appearance, is now brought to a termination, our readers may naturally expect to receive from us some general account of its whole progress. In so doing, it appears to us most suitable to the character of the Scots Magazine, and most convenient, both for immediate satisfaction, and for future reference, rather to give a simple statement of facts, and of the arguments used on both sides, than to obtrude on the public any opinion of our own. Should this be performed with success, it will, to the reader of the present day, present, in a smaller compass, what is at present dispersed through a variety of publications; and to posterity, which will be better qualified than we are to decide on the question, it will furnish the materials of its judgment in a more compact and permanent form.

In order to bring our materials into some kind of order, we shall divide them into three parts.

I. An Historical Summary of the proceedings from their commencement to the decision of the General Assembly. Here, we shall proceed upon the principle, that all facts are true, which are either agreed upon by both parties, or are asserted by one party, and not contradicted by the other.

II. An outline of the arguments used on both sides, as collected from the debates in the General Assembly, and from the publications of the Ministers on the one side, and

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of Messrs. Stewart, Brown and Playfair on the other.

III. A view of the controversy concerning academical pluralities, which was begun in Mr Stewart's Short Statement, and carried on in the publications of the Ministers, and of Mr Playfair.

On the 30th of January 1805, the University of Edinburgh lost one of its brightest ornaments, by the death of the late Dr John Robison, Professor of Natural Philosophy. The eminence with which that chair had been occupied, both by him, and by his predecessors; among whom were, Sir Robert Stewart, Sir John Stewart, son to the former, Dr Adam Ferguson, and Mr Russell, caused a general anxiety among the friends of literature, that it should be filled by a person who was duly qualified. Nothing in this view could give more general satisfaction than the nomination of Mr Playfair, whose acknowledged talents and long services in the mathematical class, clearly pointed him out as the most eligible person. So generally was this felt, that every one of the numerous candidates applied only for that office of the two, which Mr Playfair should consider as the least eligible.

The mathematical chair having thus become vacant, the first candidate that offered was Mr Macknight, one of the Ministers of Edinburgh, of whose abilities and acquirements, particularly in this department of science, both Mr Stewart and Mr Playfair express a favourable opinion. As this gentleman, in the course of the preceding session, while the professors of Greek and Natural Philosophy were both indisposed, had discharged the duties of these two classes, very much to the satisfaction of the University and the public, these extraordinary services seemed deserving of some return. At an early period, a conversation took place on this subject between Mr Macknight and Mr Stewart, in which the latter expressed his hope, that Mr Macknight would, in case of success, resign his ecclesiastical living, in which he understood that gentleman to acquiesce, provided the object of his ambition could not be otherwise attained. It was understood, however, soon afterwards, that Mr Macknight, in compliance with the advice of some of his friends, had determined to abandon the professorship, rather than relinquish his ecclesiastical character for its attainment: and that his pretension to both offices was supported by Mr Ranken, who was known to be possessed of very great influence in the Town Council of Edinburgh *. Such was the alarm felt by Mr Stewart at this intelligence, that he immediately determined on a step to which nothing, as he states, could have induced him, but a conviction that the ruin of the University was threatened by such an union of offices becoming general. He determined therefore to write a letter on the subject to the Lord Provost, in which he strongly urges the impropriety of the measure now in contemplation. This was seconded by Mr Playfair in a longer letter, where he recapitulates the different respects in which he conceives this union of offices as likely to prove pernicious to the interests of science. These letters belong properly to our third division; at present, it may be sufficient to observe, that the arguments urged in them appeared so convincing to the Lord Provost, and others concerned in the election, that they determined upon ex-

* As the motives of Mr Macknight's resolution, and the advice under which he acted, have become a subject of controversy, we shall defer them to a future division of the argument.

excluding every candidate who was not prepared to devote himself entirely to the duties of his academical office. As Mr Macknight therefore still adhered to the resolution of not resigning his church, his claims were necessarily set aside.

Meanwhile, the chief magistrate, being determined to do nothing precipitately in so important a business, continued to receive the recommendations of the different candidates.—The claims of one soon appeared so decidedly superior to that of all the rest, as to leave no room for hesitation. Mr Leslie had just received, by the unanimous resolution of the Council of the Royal Society of London, Count Rumford's prize for his experimental enquiry concerning heat, published in the course of the preceding year, and this was accompanied by a letter from the President, Sir Joseph Banks, which added greatly to its value. Strong testimonies in favour of his talents and character were also given by Dr Maskelyne, Astronomer Royal; Dr Hutton, Professor of Mathematics in the Royal Military Academy at Woolwich; the late Professor Robison; Mr Baron Maseres; Sir William Erskine of Torry, Mr Dempster of Dunnichen, Mr Josias, and Mr Thomas Wedgewoods, Dr Hunter of St Andrews, Mr Playfair and Mr Stewart *. In consequence of this weight of recommendation, it was generally understood, that the election would fall upon Mr Leslie. This design however met with an unexpected opposition.

In a note upon a particular part of his essay on Heat, Mr Leslie had introduced the following passage:

"Mr Hume is the first, as far as I know, who has treated of causation in a truly philosophic manner. His essay on Necessary Connexion seems a model of clear and accurate reasoning. But it was only wanted to dispel the cloud of mystery which had so long darkened that important subject. The unsophisticated sentiments of mankind are in perfect unison with the deductions of logic, and imply nothing more at bottom, in the relation of cause and effect, than a *constant and invariable sequence*. Sh. Stat. 31.

Mr Leslie then endeavoured, in a long etymological discussion, to shew that the words in all languages, which denote cause, had no signification beyond that of mere priority. From this passage the Ministers inferred that Mr Leslie had expressed his full assent to those doctrines on which Hume founded his atheistical opinions, and was therefore totally unfit to be entrusted with the education of youth. To justify their interference on this occasion, they referred to the charter of James VI. erecting the university of Edinburgh, by which the right of nominating Professors was committed to the Provost, Bailies, and Council of the City, *cum avisamento tamen eorum ministrorum* (yet with the advice of their Ministers.) The Ministers therefore intimated their expectation, that before proceeding to elect a professor, the Town Council should make a formal application to them for advice, which would no doubt be given most decidedly against Mr Leslie.

It does not very distinctly appear in what manner these statements and claims were originally brought forward; Mr Stewart speaks of obscure insinuations against Mr Leslie*; while the Ministers absolutely deny that they ever used any such †.—From the language of the protest it would seem that this communication, as well as that relating to the *avisamentum*, had passed between individual members of the presbytery, and

* Short Statement, p. 27, 28.

* Short Statement, p. 28.

† Examination, p. 62, 63.

and of the Town Council. However, as soon as Mr Leslie learned the opposition that was making to him, he wrote a letter to Mr Muir, a member of the Town Council, in which he thus expresses himself:—

"It was my lot to receive a most virtuous, and religious education, in the bosom of a family eminently distinguished by its exemplary lives; and the impressions of my early years, no distance of time or change of circumstances, can ever efface. If my mind is more enlarged by culture, I have likewise learned to see more deeply the importance of those truths which bind men together in society, and which, visiting their inmost recesses, appal the guilty, and hold forth comfort to the wretched. I have ever been a sincere lover of peace, of decency, and good order. My time has been almost wholly spent in abstract researches, and the study of the sublime operations of nature. The questions, so much agitated of late, served, with me, only to amuse a few leisure moments; and even at that eventful period, when the minds of men, and particularly of young men, were so violently inflamed, I escaped in a great measure the contagion. I sighed, indeed, for the improvement of our species; but the slightest appearance of tumult, or popular violence, was most abhorrent to my temper. I never had the remotest connection with any party or political association whatever. In the spirit of mildness, I endeavoured to think and act for myself. My sentiments of loyalty had been confirmed by what I had seen during a short stay in America, where I witnessed the disgusting and pernicious influence assumed by an ignorant, licentious, and dissolute rabble.—The respect which I have always entertained for the principles of our constitution, has continued to encrease in proportion as my experience was enlarged by the opportunities which I have had of viewing other countries. Time also has sobered and matured my reflections. I have seen monstrous and savage anarchy terminate in the most frightful military despotism; and I have seen the cries of frenzy and impiety changed into hypocritical pretensions of regard to a corrupt system of worship, employed as the support of tyranny and usurpation. It is our native island, that presents the truly cheering picture of equal laws mildly administered; and holds up a body of religious institutions, at once rational, decent, and impressive. "I venerate the great principles of our Christian faith, and am solicitous to mark, by my external behaviour, that respect which I cherish. Raising my affections above this little spot of earth, the restless scene of intrigue, and strife and malice, I look forward, with joy and expectation, to that better country beyond the grave." Rep. Page 30.

At the same time Mr Oliphant, Minister of Largo in Fife, the parish where Mr Leslie was accustomed to reside, wrote to the following purpose:—

"Mr John Leslie has had not only the advantage of a Christian education, but has also the powerful instruction that arise from the practice of religion.

"The pursuits in which Mr John Leslie has been engaged made his residence at Largo irregular; but, when at home, and especially for these two years past, I have the satisfaction of saying, that he paid a becoming respect to religion. If great abilities, highly improved, if an unstained moral character, and a tender discharge of every filial duty, recommend to confidence and esteem, these belong to him."

Rep. p. 28.

The Reverend Thomas Laurie, Minister of Newburn, the neighbouring parish, in a letter to Mr Hill, City Treasurer, bore a similar testimony:—

"I have lived in habits of friendship with him for some time past: I have had an opportunity of knowing his religious and political sentiments: I have been furnished, in short, with satisfactory evidence of his attachement to our ecclesiastical and civil establishament.—His father officiated long as a worthy elder of our church: his son was once a student of divinity: and though he has not prosecuted his theological studies, having been much engaged in other literary pursuits, I never heard that he had ceased to respect the doctrines

trines or discipline of the church of Scotland. On the contrary, the leading doctrines of Christianity he regards with reverence. In every college the instructors of youth ought to attend public worship as regularly as possible; and if he shall be adopted into their number in the university of Edinburgh, I think he would not be the least exemplary in this respect. His moral character is irreproachable. No person in this neighbourhood, so far as I have had access to know, ever once called in question the regularity and decency of his deportment: For he is not more distinguished by his mathematical knowledge, than by several amiable virtues which sweeten and adorn domestic life. But his scientific attainments are universally known; and it is my firm belief, that he would discharge his professional duties with diligence and fidelity, with credit to himself and advantage to the community.

Rep. p. 29.

Meanwhile the Ministers, finding that the Town Council shewed no disposition either to apply for advice or to credit their unfavourable representations of Mr Leslie, determined upon taking strong measures in support of what they conceived to be their just claims. With this view, they summoned a meeting of presbytery for Tuesday the 12th of March; and one of the Ministers having, on Monday the 11th, met the Lord Provost in the Council-room of Herriot's Hospital, privately intimated to his Lordship the measure which they had in contemplation. In answer to an enquiry put to him, the Lord Provost then mentioned, that the Town Council intended to proceed to the election, on the Wednesday following, at 12 o'clock noon. On receiving this intelligence, one of the Ministers undertook to prepare the draught of a representation and protest, which might be laid before the meeting next forenoon *.

Meanwhile Dr Hunter, having understood the measures which were in agitation, and thinking it fair that Mr Leslie should be informed of them, wrote a note to one of his colleagues, whom he knew to be acquainted with him. The gentleman, to whom the note was addressed, returned Dr Hunter his thanks, and on the morning of the day on which the meeting was to be held, called with a letter from Mr Leslie, in which that gentleman declares "that he had considered the relation of cause and effect merely as a subject of physical examination; denies all the inferences which the ingenuity of his opponents may attempt to draw from it, and pledges himself, if he should ever publish a second edition, to shew how grossly and injuriously he has been misrepresented, on this occasion *." The letter may be seen at length in our number for April 1805, p. 321.

Mr Leslie also, by the advice of Mr Stewart, sent a copy to one of his friends in the Magistracy.

Dr Hunter, being confined with illness, sent this letter to a reverend friend, inclosed in one of his own, in which he informed him, that he was himself satisfied with the explanation it contained, and hoped that his brethren would be so also. The letter was accordingly read in the presbytery, and gave rise to a discussion of considerable length †. In the issue, however, it was unanimously rejected as unsatisfactory ‡; the representation and protest was read, and with a few amendments, approved; and a Commitee of Ministers was appointed to have it copied and presented to the Town Council on Wedday. On reaching their homes, however, several members of the Committee were informed, that the Town Council were about to assemble,

* Examination, p. 65, 66.

* Dr Hunter's speech, Report, p. 19.
† Dr Hunter's speech, Report, p. 21.
‡ Examination, p. 64.

ble, within the space of a few minutes, for the purpose of the election. On receiving this intelligence, they immediately hastened to the Council Chamber, and happening fortunately to meet with the Lord Provost, were informed by him, that the Town Council, having found it necessary to assemble about other unexpected business, proposed at the same time to elect a professor, in order to prevent the necessity of another meeting during the week. The Ministers then proceeded to the Council Chamber, and presented to the meeting the first draught of their paper, which, however, they were readily allowed afterwards to have copied under their own eye*. It was to the following purpose:

"Unto the Right Honourable, the Lord Provost, the Magistrates, and Council of the City of Edinburgh, the Representation of the Ministers of Edinburgh, assembled by citation from Dr Davidson, acting as Senior Minister of the City, sheweth, That by the charter of James the Sixth erecting the University of Edinburgh, it is expressly provided, that the power of electing professors in the said university, as committed to the Town-Council, shall be exercised *with the advice of their Ministers*, ("cum avisamento tamen eorum Ministrorum;") and that, though this regulation has been, in recent cases, neglected by the Town-Council, there has been a series of practice conformable to it, extending to instances as late as the election of Professor Dalzell in the year , and that of Dr Hunter in the year 1780: That there being at present a vacancy in the chair of the Professor of Mathematics in the university, and the Ministers feeling it their duty to insist upon exercising the privilege with which they are thus invested by the Royal Charter, several of them individually have intimated a desire and intention to this effect to different members of the Town-Council, and their sentiments upon this subject have, in consequence, been communicated to the meeting ordinarily denominated the Provost's Committee, but that no intimation has hitherto been received of any intention on the part of the Town-Council to apply, in this case, for the advice of their Ministers: That the Ministers, being informed that it is, notwithstanding, the design of the Town Council to proceed to the election of a professor of Mathematics on Wednesday the 13th current, feel it their duty to remonstrate against the measure of proceeding to such election till their advice be regularly received, hereby protesting against the validity of any election that may take place in the present circumstances, in the face of this remonstrance: That owing to the Ministers being at present denied the exercise of their legal privilege, they are not regularly and officially informed respecting the candidates for the vacant chair in the University; but trusting, as for this reason they must, to common uncontradicted report, they have learned from it, and from many of the members of the Town-Council individually, that one of these candidates is Mr John Leslie, author of "An Experimental Inquiry into the "Nature and Propagation of Heat;" and they do hereby more particularly remonstrate and protest, in the most solemn manner, against his being elected to the said vacant Professorship, because the said Mr Leslie has avouched to the world, and has endeavoured to support by argument, an opinion calculated to undermine the foundation of all religion, both natural and revealed: That the Ministers, in bringing forward this most serious charge, refer to a note which Mr Leslie has subjoined to his foresaid "Inquiry," commencing with these words: "Mr Hume is the first, as "far as I know, who has treated of "causation in a truly philosophic manner. His *Essay on Necessary Connexion* seems a model of clear and accurate reasoning. But it was only "wanted to dispel the cloud of mystery "which had so long darkened that important subject. The unsophisticated sentiments of mankind are in perfect unison with the deductions of "logic, and imply nothing more at "bottom, in the relation of cause and "effect, than *a constant and invariable* "*sequence*." From which words it is evident, that Mr Leslie, having, along with Mr Hume, denied all such necessary connection between cause and effect

* Examination p. 66.

fect, as implies an operating principle in the cause, has, of course, and a foundation for rejecting all the argument that is derived from the works of God, to prove either his being or attributes: That it is generally understood, that by the wisdom of our fathers, and in consequence of an ecclesiastical interposition, the original author of this doctrine was rejected on account of it, and the dangerous opinions connected with it, when he offered himself as a candidate for a chair in this University; and that the aspect of the present times does not seem to render it more safe than it formerly was, to entrust any who are with reason suspected of infidel principles, with the important charge of the education of youth: That in the event of Mr Leslie being elected to the said vacant Chair, notwithstanding this representation and protest of the Ministers, they hereby reserve to themselves full power of questioning the validity of such an election, and of employing whatever means may to them be found competent for preventing Mr Leslie's *induction* into the office of Professor; with full power, in the event of his induction, to prosecute for his ejection from said office in any competent court, civil or ecclesiastical: That though the Ministers think it their duty to take this step, they have no design or wish to usurp, or in any degree encroach on the right of patronage, which, in this case, belongs to the Magistrates and Council, and are still willing to receive and attend to any explanation of Mr Leslie's principles that may in this case be offered: That the Ministers conclude with craving, that the Lord Provost, Magistrates, and Council, will be pleased to order the whole of this representation and protest to be entered upon their record, and to authorise and appoint their clerk to furnish Dr Grieve, for behoof of the Ministers, with a regular extract of the same. Signed in name and by appointment of the above-mentioned meeting of the Ministers of Edinburgh, by (Signed) HENRY GRIEVE, Preses."

Sh. St. 41.

Two of the clergymen accompanied this paper with long speeches, in which they recapitulated all their objections, and besought the Magistrates, as they tendered the favour of Almighty God, and the salvation of their own immortal souls, not to elect Mr Leslie *. A member of Council then asked, if they had not received an explanatory letter from that gentleman? to which they replied, that they had, but that it did not in any wise alter their opinion. The Magistrates then asked them to sit down and listen to the certificates and letters then reading on the subject, which they had no doubt would obviate their objections †. But the Ministers replied "that their instructions limited their power to the giving in the representation and protest, so that they were not permitted to enter into any argument, or take any further measures on the subject ‡."

The clergy having withdrawn, the Council, after hearing the letters and certificates read, proceeded unanimously to elect Mr Leslie Professor of Mathematics.

The Ministers, finding that this measure had failed of its effect, held another meeting on the 22d of March, when they determined to follow out their object, and appointed a Committee to take the advice of counsel; and in particular, should they see cause, to apply for a sist against Mr Leslie's induction. At this meeting several of those clergy, who had joined in the former proceedings in this business, declared their resolution of having no farther concern in it. By this means a complete separation was effected between the two parties, into which church courts usually divide themselves; which go commonly by the name of the Moderate, and the Popular, parties. Of these, the former voted for, the latter against, prosecuting the measures against Mr Leslie; to the extreme surprise

* Sir H. Moncrieff, Report p. 47.
† Postscript, p. 31. ‡ Dr Grieve, p. 54.

surprize of the public, who, from ideas previously formed relative to each, would have been led to expect the direct reverse of such an arrangement.

In pursuance of the instructions they had received, the Committee applied to the Lord Ordinary for a sist against Mr Leslie's induction. On the 27th of March, the following sentence was given by Lord Armadale:

"The Lord Ordinary having considered this bill, and heard the agents for the parties: In respect that the ministers of Edinburgh, although they by the charter founded on may be entitled to advise with the Magistrates of Edinburgh in the presentation of Professors in the College, have not by said charter any right of negative or interdict upon the Magistrates power of presentation, and that it is not alleged in this bill, that the Ministers have in any case exercised a right of negative or interdict against the Magistrates, refuses to grant any interdict in this case: But appoints the bill to be answered as to the discussion of any question between the parties as to their respective rights or interests."

Sh. Statement Page 46.

The same day, a meeting of Presbytery was held, when a report of all the proceedings being read, Dr Grieve moved, that the discussion should be delayed till the 10th of April next, and that notice should be given to Mr Leslie of that meeting, with the view of affording him, if so disposed, an opportunity of making further explanation. Sir Henry Moncrieff, on the contrary, moved the entire dismissal of the business. Dr Grieve's motion carried by a majority of two. Sir Henry complains that his brethren on the other side gave no notice of their application, that very day, for a sist, and of its unfavourable issue; and that it was the evening till he and his colleagues, to their great surprize, learned these particulars.

During this interval, some intercourse appears to have taken place between Dr Baird and Mr Leslie; the latter having, at the Principal's request, twice called upon him, and expressed his readiness to answer any queries which might be given *in writing*; but not being gratified in this wish, he declined replying in any other manner. (Report p. 31.)

In the election of Mr Leslie, which took place on the 12th of March, an error in point of form had been committed, Dr Ferguson, in conjunction with whom Mr Playfair had held the office of Professor of Mathematics, not having resigned at the same time. This resignation was now made, and on the 29th of March, Dr Ferguson and Mr Leslie were appointed joint Professors, and, on the following day, were inducted as such.

At the meeting of the Senatus Academicus upon this occasion, an affair was discussed, which had caused, for some time, a good deal of agitation. A few days before the election of Mr Leslie on the 12th of March, the Presbytery had written a letter to the Senatus Academicus, reminding them of the obligation they lay under, by different acts of Parliament, to subscribe the confession of faith, and expressing their hope, that these acts shall now be complied with. The University, in their answer, readily acknowledge the obligation in question, and their readiness to comply with it, but, at the same time, plainly intimate their disapprobation of this measure of the Presbytery, and their suspicion of its having been prompted by illiberal and sinister motives. On this letter being read in the Presbytery, it is said to have been treated with the greatest contempt, as improper, disrespectful to the Presbytery, such a thing as they could never allow to appear on their minutes, but would keep *in retentis* as a literary curiosity. At this meeting, therefore, of the University, Dr Gregory moved, that

that as these things had been said publicly, and were become the subject of common conversation, the University, in justice to their own character, should publish the correspondence; which was unanimously agreed to *. The letters, in consequence, appeared in the Scots Magazine for April 1805.

On the 10th of April, a meeting of Presbytery was held according to adjournment, but was attended only by the party inimical to Mr Leslie. The others, having already declared their sentiments, and knowing there was a majority against them, thought it unnecessary to attend. Enquiry was made whether any member of Presbytery had received any communication from Mr Leslie, or whether any person present was empowered to appear for him; all which was answered in the negative. The following letter was then received and read:

"*Edinburgh*, 10*th April* 1805.

"Reverend Sir,

"I have the honour to acquaint you, that I duly received the communication of the reverend presbytery of Edinburgh, transmitted by their clerk. I am, reverend sir, your most obedient servant.

(Signed) *John Leslie.*"

Dr Grieve now made the following motion,

"That the presbytery do refer the whole of this affair to the synod of Lothian and Tweedale, to meet in Edinburgh on the first Tuesday of May next, in order to their adopting such measures in the case as to them may seem wise and competent. But, in consideration that the presbytery are willing to cease their proceeding, so far as concerns Mr Leslie individually, in the event of his consenting to withdraw the offensive part of his publication, either by cancelling the leaves of the book which contain the note referred to, or by any other means equally effectual, that may be agreeable to himself; it is farther moved, that the presbytery do reserve to themselves the power, in that event, to withhold this reference to the synod; do therefore appoint a committee, who may receive any communication upon this subject that Mr Leslie may offer, and report the same to the meeting of presbytery on the last Wednesday of this month; and that the presbytery do appoint a copy of this resolution, together with the names of the committee so appointed, to be transmitted by their clerk to Mr Leslie." P. 16.

This motion was carried unanimously; and Dr Grieve, Dr Inglis, Dr Dickson, and Mr Ritchie, were appointed as a committee for the purpose therein stated. At next meeting, held on the 24th of April, it appeared that none of the committee had received any communication from Mr Leslie; in consequence of which the same committee was appointed to state the reasons of reference to the synod. Reasons of dissent from the decision of the 27th March were also given in by the opposite party, and a committee appointed to answer them.

Mr Leslie's letter being published about this time in the newspapers, a paper soon after appeared, by authority of the Ministers who opposed him, with the view of doing away any impressions unfavourable to themselves, which the letter might have produced on the public mind. Here they insist, that though Mr Leslie has denied his intention of drawing from the doctrine in his note, any inferences hostile to religion, yet he still adhered to that doctrine: that in so doing he expressed his assent to the whole doctrine of Mr Hume's essay on Necessary Connexion, and went even a little beyond it. He had spoken, indeed, of the gross misapplication which Mr Hume had made of his premises.

But if by Mr Hume's premises, we are to understand the whole doctrine of the essay on necessary connexion, which Mr Leslie has adopted as his own, the ap-

* Postscript p. 13—18.

application of that doctrine to the extent in which it has now been stated, does not remain a matter of *choice* to any man who admits the doctrine itself;—if the principle be admitted, the conclusion is irresistible. Mr Leslie indeed says, that the misapplication of Mr Hume's premises has already been well pointed out by Dr Reid. But every man, who has read Dr Reid's essays, must know that his object in replying to Mr Hume, is to resist the premises themselves, and the very doctrine which Mr Leslie has approved and supported as contained in the essay on necessary connexion. Sh. St. Page 112.

They concluded,

It is but candid to admit, that his religious professions are sincere, and to suppose that, at the time of his writing the Note objected to, he was not duly aware of the dangerous import of the language he has employed: But, if the doctrine of an author cannot be vindicated from such a charge as has been, in this instance, laid, the stronger that his sense of religion is, the stronger obligation should he feel himself under to withdraw, and discontinue to publish what is subversive of religion; and more than this, in the case of Mr Leslie, has never been expected or desired. Page 115.

About the same time a paper was circulated, which is termed by Mr Stewart, "A Memorial clandestinely sent to various Members of the ensuing General Assembly," but which, the Ministers assert, was only "a confidential letter circulated among their private friends." Here, after a view of Mr Leslie's doctrine similar to that in the former paper, they add,

Looking to the publication of this doctrine in connexion with the circumstances of the times, when there appears an infidel party arraying itself, with increasing confidence, against the religion of the country, they cannot but consider the appointment of Mr Leslie to be a Professor and a teacher of youth, as a measure of very unfriendly aspect to our Christian faith, and our Church establishment for its support. Page 118.

They then state their claim of avisamentum, which, they observe, will naturally fall to be discussed in a civil court.

But they would account themselves deficient in the duty they owe the Church if they did not also take the proper steps for bringing the whole of this interesting case, if it shall be found necessary, under the consideration of the General Assembly. In the mean time, they are disposed, if they shall err, to take their chance of erring on the side of lenity and forbearance, rather than on that of severity and rigour; and upon this principle they have resolved, that if Mr Leslie shall consent to withdraw what is offensive in his publication, either by cancelling the leaves of the book which contain the note referred to, or by any other means equally effectual, that may be more agreeable to himself, they will, in that event, cease their proceeding as far as concerns him individually, and content themselves with following out the necessary measures against the Town Council, for establishing their right of *avisamentum* in future cases. Page 120.

They were conscious that their own motives had been misrepresented, as influenced by a regard for the interest of their brother Mr Macknight. But only one or two of them had ever solicited an individual in his favour; and, besides, were they actuated by any view, either to Mr Macknight's or their own future interest, the measures they were taking would be the most effectual for defeating their own purpose. They conclude with hoping

That the laity connected with the Church, will not, in this instance, refuse, to a question more immediately religious, that candid and attentive consideration which the clergy have so often [given] to the views of their lay brethren, in cases which more immediately involved the civil interests of the country. And it is not doubted that

that the Clergy, even in the most distant corners of the Church, will feel a commanding interest in the discussion of a question, in which the credit of religion and the ecclesiastical establishment appear so deeply committed.

Page 122.

In consequence of these, which he deemed "anonymous and clandestine attempts to influence, extrajudicially, the opinions of those who were afterwards to sit as judges of the question to which they relate," Mr Stewart considered himself as called upon to publish "a statement of the principal facts connected with Mr Leslie's election, and some critical remarks, calculated to remove the unfavourable impression which the papers referred to might have produced." Of the facts and documents contained in this publication, we have now exhibited a concise summary: the reasonings will of course fall to be analysed under our second head.

As this article has already swelled to so great a length, we shall refer, for a concise summary of the proceedings in the Synod and General Assembly, and of the final decision in favour of Mr Leslie, to our Number for May 1805; reserving for our next a view of the leading arguments urged by both parties in that memorable debate.

New Works published in Edinburgh.

JOURNAL of the Transactions in Scotland during the contest between the adherents of Queen Mary and those of her son, 1570, 1571, 1572, 1573. By Richard Bannatine, Secretary to John Knox. 8vo. 540 pages. 14s.

The Beauties of Scotland, containing a full and clear account of the agriculture, commerce, mines, and manufactures; of the population, cities, towns, villages, &c. Vol. III. Part I. 8vo. 7s. 6d. l. p. 10s. 6d.

The Birds of Scotland, a poem, by J. Grahame. 8vo. 7s.

Home, a poem. 8vo. 5s.

A view of the Agriculture of East Lothian. Drawn up from the papers of Robert Somerville, Surgeon, Haddington. 8vo. 5s.

Poems, chiefly in the Scottish dialect. By William Douglas. 12mo. 5s. (Cupar Press.)

The Edinburgh Review No 15. This number contains, Frauds of Neutral Flags — Griffith's Travels — Cumberland's Memoirs—Irvine's Chemical Essays—Hatchett on Tannin—Journal des Mines—Gærtner, Icones plantarum—Smyth's Lyrics —Lessing's Nathan the Wise—Raymond's Life of Dermody—De Lille's Translations of Milton—Barry's Orkney Islands—Rainsford's Account of Hayti—Oddy's European Commerce—Inquiry into the state of the Nation—Edgeworth's Leonora—Shee's Rhymes on Art.

Scottish Literary Intelligence.

IN consequence of the continually increasing sale of the Edinburgh Review, a new edition of all the former numbers is now in the press. Several of the first numbers are now reprinted for the *sixth* time. The superior degree of ingenuity and ability, with which this journal is conducted, will doubtless secure to it a continuance of the same unrivalled extent of circulation.

Mr Walter Scott has in the press a volume of ballads, which will be expected with peculiar interest by the readers of poetry: a *fourth* edition of the Lay of the Last Minstrel, a *third* edition of the Border Minstrelsy, and a *second* edition of Sir Tristrem, are also in the press.

A new edition of Barry's History of the Orkney Islands, with notes supplemental and explanatory, by the Rev.

Rev. James Headrick, is preparing for publication.

Mr Charles Bell will soon publish a work on the anatomy of Expression in painting.

Mr Alex. Molleson, of Glasgow, has in the press, a volume of Miscellanies in prose and verse.

Literary Intelligence, English *and* Foreign.

THE Rev. Mr Dufens, known to the public as editor of the Mathematical Works of Leibnitz, author of an Inquiry relative to the Ancients and Moderns, and of other learned works, proposes to publish Memoirs of his long and active Life, embracing a period of upwards of half a century, and including anecdotes of nearly every Court in Europe. The work will appear in London early in May, under the title of "Memoirs of a Traveller, now in Retirement," and will extend to five volumes, similar in size to Kotzebue's Travels in Italy.

Mr J. Johnson, late Surgeon of the Caroline, is preparing for the press a full Account of a Voyage lately performed in that Ship to Madras, Bengal, and China, interspersed with Topographical Sketches and Remarks, adapted to the use of persons making the voyage to India.

The Second Part of Dr Gregory's New Dictionary of Arts and Sciences, which is to be completed within twelve months, will make its appearance in regular course on the first day of April.

A new History of England, in a Series of Letters to a Young Lady at School, will make its appearance in a few days, from the pen of Mrs Charlotte Smith. This work has been delayed several years in the press, owing to the ill health of the authoress: and at length, in order to complete the work, some late reigns have been necessarily written by a female friend, under her superintendance.

Dr Arnold, of Leicester, intends to publish immediately a new and enlarged edition of his Treatise on Insanity, which has been out of print many years, and had become very scarce.

Dr William Nelson proposes to publish by subscription an introduction to the Irish Language. The work is divided into three parts, viz., I. An original and very comprehensive Irish Grammar; II. Familiar Phrases, and Dialogues on a great variety of subjects; III. Extracts from approved Books in the Irish Character; and a Fac-simile of a fine old Manuscript; with Explanations, and English Translations. Dr N. has also nearly ready for the press an Irish Dictionary, which he intends to publish immediately after the Introduction.

An Almanack has been printed for the present year at Constantinople, which is the first of the kind ever published in that city, although a printing office was established there so long ago as the year 1716, from which many books have been issued from time to time.

The Elector of Bavaria has caused an observatory to be erected in the neighbourhood of Munich. The situation chosen for its construction takes in an extensive horizon. Professor Seyser, of Gottingen, is nominated director of this establishment.

The rich land-owners in the Ukraine and Volhinia have contributed liberally for the establishment of Lyceums devoted to the teaching of natural philosophy at Krzeminico, and at Winnica. The library and philosophical apparatus of the King of Poland have been purchased for this purpose. M. Sniadecki has received a sum equal to 500l. to procure telescopes and clocks, and no expence is to be spared in properly furnishing the observatories with instruments.

M. Goldbach, an able astronomer of Leipsic, has been nominated Professor of the University of Moscow. He is to have the direction of the construction of a new observatory, to furnish it with instruments, and to instruct young men in practical astronomy. This university possesses already a large collection of mathematical instruments, made by the most scientific opticians, and other artists, in London.

A letter from Ragusa inserted in the Vienna Court Gazette, says: "the vaccine inoculation has at length triumphed here through the zeal and the efforts of the indefatigable Dr Stulli, who, at the

the repeated invitations of Dr Carro of Vienna has happily surmounted all the obstacles which prejudice and carelessness threw in his way. The Catechism written by Dr Carro, being translated into the Illyrian language, and circulated in the town and adjacent country, induced a great number of the inhabitants to adopt inoculation. The matter transmitted from Vienna produced the best effect. In a few days Dr Stulli inoculated one hundred children, which is a considerable number for this country, in which of late years, and even in 1804, more than three hundred children died of the natural small-pox. This discovery is likewise making progress among the Dalmatians and the Turks."

The journey which M. KOHLER, of Petersburg, intended to make last year in the Crimea, was prevented by the duties of his situation at the Hermitage. He is employed at present in writing an account of his journey of the preceding year, and in arranging a very considerable collection of engraved stones, brought from France by General Hitrof, and purchased by the Emperor for thirty thousand ducats.

An engraving has been published of the statue of Madame, mother of the Emperor Napoleon, one of the principal productions of the chisel of Canova. She is seated on a chair of antique form, with a diadem on her head; her hair flows gracefully: she has a double garment, the tunic and the stola, like the Roman Empresses. The drapery is treated with exquisite art, and the likeness is said to be particularly striking.

M. SILVESTRE DE SACY, a member of the Institute of France, has arrived at Genoa. He is commissioned by that learned body to examine all the antique monuments of Liguria, and particularly the manuscripts relative to the establishments and the commerce of the Ligurians in the Levant.

Madame LAVOISIER has collected in two volumes, under the title of Memoirs on Chemistry, all that is left of a work which her husband was printing when France and the sciences had the misfortune to lose him. She has prefixed to this collection the following preface:—"In 1792 M. Lavoisier conceived the design of forming a collection of all his Memoirs which he had read to the Academy for the last twenty years; which would, in a manner, have composed the history of modern chemistry. To render this history the more interesting and the more complete, he proposed to introduce into it the Memoirs of persons, who, having adopted his system, had made experiments in support of it. This collection was expected to form about eight volumes. Europe knows the reason that prevented the accomplishment of this design. Almost the whole of the first volume has been found, together with the whole of the second, and a few sheets of the fourth. Several men of science have expressed a desire that they should be made public, but I long hesitated to comply. It is scarcely possible for a person not to experience a certain fear when he undertakes to publish works which have not been completed, by a man who enjoys with justice a high reputation. It is after the loss of him that friendship should begin to be severe, and not suffer any thing to appear which is not calculated to add to the glory of a character beloved and revered. These fragments would not have seen the light, had they not contained a Memoir by M. Lavoisier, who, in consequence of the facts which are there stated, claims the new theory of chemistry as belonging to him. The indulgence of men of science is requested for the errors which may have crept into any other parts of this collection. This they will be disposed to grant, when they are informed that most of the proofs were revised in the last moments of the author, and that in those moments, M. Lavoisier, courageous and composed, engaged in a work which he thought useful to the sciences, afforded a sublime example of the serenity which knowledge and virtue are capable of preserving even amidst the most trying situations." This collection has been presented to all the scientific societies.

POETRY.

Poetry.

ODE FOR THE NEW YEAR, 1806.

BY HENRY JAMES PYE, ESQ. P. L.

WHEN ardent zeal for virtuous fame,
When virtuous honour's holy flame,
Sit on the gen'rous warrior's sword,
Weak is the loudest lay the Muse can sing,
His deeds of valour to record;
And weak the boldest flight of Fancy's wing:—
Far above her high career,
Upborne by worth th' immortal Chief shall rise,
And to the lay-enraptured ear
Of seraphs list'ning from th' empyreal sphere,
Glory her hymn divine shall carol thro' the skies.

For tho' the Muse in all unequal strain *
Sung of the wreaths that Albion's warriors bore
From ev'ry region and from ev'ry shore,
The naval triumphs of her George's reign—
Triumphs by many a valiant son
From Gaul, Iberia, and Batavia won
Or by St Vincent's rocky mound,
Or sluggish Texel's shoaly sound!
Or Haffnia's † hyperborean wave,
Or where Canopus' billows lave
Th' Egyptian coast, while Albion's genius guides
Her dauntless Hero through the fav'ring tides,
Where rocks, nor sands, nor tempests' roar,
Nor batt'ries thund'ring from the shore,
Arrest the fury of his naval war,
When glory shines the leading star;
Still higher deeds the lay recording claim,
Still rise Britannia's sons to more exalted fame.

The fervid source of heat and light
Descending thro' the western skies,
Though veil'd awhile from mortal sight,
Emerging soon with golden beam shall rise,
In orient climes with brighter radiance shine,
And sow th' ethereal plains with flame divine,
So damp'd by Peace's transient smile,
If Britain's glory seem to fade awhile,
Yet when occasion's kindling rays
Relumine valour's generous blaze,
Higher the radiant flames aspire,
And shine with clearer light, and glow with fiercer fire.

From Europe's shores th' insidious train,
Eluding Britain's watchful eye,
Rapid across th' Atlantic fly
To isles that stud the western main,
Their proud, their conqu'ring banners seem to rise,
And, fann'd by shadowy triumphs, flout the skies;
But, lo! th' avenging power appears,
His victor-flag immortal Nelson rears;
Swift as the raven's ominous race
Fly the strong eagle o'er th' ethereal space,
The Gallic barks the billowy deep divide,
There conquests lost in air, o'erwhelm'd in shame their pride.

The hour of vengeance comes——by Gades' tow'rs,
By high Trafalgar's ever-trophied shore,
The godlike warrior on the adverse pow'rs
Leads his resistless fleet with daring prore.
Terrific as th' electric bolt that flies
With fatal shock athwart the thund'ring skies,
By the mysterious will of HEAVEN
On man's presuming offspring driven,
Full on the scatter'd Foe he hurls his fires,
Performs the dread behest, and in the flash expires;—

But not to fame—while Chiefs who bleed
For sacred duty's holy meed,
With glory's amaranthine wreath,
By weeping Victory crown'd in death,
In History's awful page shall stand
Foremost amid th' heroic band!
NELSON! so long thy hallow'd name
Thy country's gratitude shall claim;
And while a people's pæans raise
To thee the choral hymn of praise,
And while a patriot Monarch's tear
Bedews and sanctifies thy bier,
Each youth of martial hope shall feel
True valour's animating zeal;
With emulative wish thy trophies see,
And heroes yet unborn shall Britain owe to thee.

THE

* Alluding to a Poem called Naueratia, written by the Author, and dedicated by permission to his Majesty. † Copenhagen.

THE HILLS O' GALLOWA'.

Tune:—"*The Ley Rig.*"

AMANG the birks sae blythe an' gay
I met my *Julia* hameward gaun,
The linties chantit on the spray,
The lammies lowpit on the lawn.
On ilka howm the sward was mawn,
The braes wi' gowans buskit braw,
An gloamin's plaid o' grey was thrawn
Out owre the hills o' Gallowa'.

Wi' music wild the woodlands rang,
An' fragrance wing'd alang the lea,
As dows we sat the flow'rs amang
Upon the banks o' stately Dee.
My *Julia's* arms incircled me,
An saftly slade the hours awa,
Till dawin' coost a glimmren e'e
Upon the hills of Gallowa'.

It isna owsen, sheep, an' kye,
It isna goud, it isna gear,
This lifted e'e wad hae, quoth I,
The warl's drumlie gloom to chear;
But gie to me my *Julia* dear,
Ye powers wha rowe this yirthen ba',
An' O! sae blythe through life I'll steer
Amang the hills o' Gallowa'.

Whan gloamin' dauners up the hill,
An' our gudeman ca's hame the yows,
Wi' her I'll trace the mosy rill
That owre the moor meand'ring rowes;
Or tint amang the scroggie knows
My birken pipe I'll sweetly blaw,
An' sing the streams, the straths an' howes,
The hills an' dales o' Gallowa'.

And when auld Scotland's heathy hills,
Her rural nymphs an' jovial swains,
Her flow'ry wilds an' wimplin' rills
Awake nae mair my canty strains;
Whare friendship dwalls, and freedom reigns,
Whare heather bloems an' moor-cocks craw;
O! dig my grave, an' hide my banes
Amang the hills o' Gallowa'.

TAM's FAREWEEL.

Tune:—"*Crazy Jean.*"

BONNIE Clouden, as ye wander,
Hills an' heughs, an' moors amang,
Ilka know an' green meander
I earn my sad, my doolfou' sang.
Braes o' breckan, hills o' heather,
Howms whare rowes the gowden wave,
Blessfou' scenes, fareweel forever,
I maun seek an unco grave.

Sair I pled, tho' fate unfriendly
Stang'd my heart wi' waes and dools,
That some faithfou' han' might kindly
Lay't amang my native mools.
Cronnies dear, wha late an' early
Ay to sooth my sorrows strave,
Think on ane wha loos ye dearly,
Doom'd to seek an unco grave.

Torn awa frae Scotia's mountains,
Far frae a' that's dear to dwall,
Maks my een twa gushing fountains,
Dings a durk in my poor saul.
Braes o' breckan, hills o' heather,
Howms whare rowes the gowden wave,
Blessfou' scenes, fareweel forever,
I maun seek an unco grave.

London, 1806. *T. M. C.*

VERSES

To a young Lady, on the 19th January 1806, her birth-day.

CEASE! cease! ye storms that fiercely howl
Across the wint'ry sky!
For ev'n with you a flow'ret blows
Sweet as the sweetest summer rose,
Oh! bid it not to die.

Bid ev'ry baneful blast that flies
Pass harmless far away,
And ev'n that winter we will bless
Who comes with such a charm as this,
To chear the darksome day.

But should it fall, as fall it must,
For such is nature's doom,
This lovely flow'r we still may meet,
Still flourishing supremely sweet,
In spring beyond the tomb.

M.

THE MAID OF ISLAY.

RISING o'er the heaving billow
Evening gilds the ocean's swell,
While with thee, on grassy pillow,
Solitude! I love to dwell.
Lonely to the sea breeze blowing,
Oft I chant my lovelorn strain,
To the streamlet sweetly flowing,
Murmur oft a lover's pain.

'Twas for her, the maid of Islay!
Time flew o'er me wing'd with joy,
'Twas for her the cheering smile ay
Beam'd with rapture in my eye.
Not the tempest raving round me,
Lightning's flash or thunder's roll,
Not the ocean's rage could wound me,
While her image fill'd my soul.

Farewell, days of purest pleasure,
Long your loss my heart shall mourn;
Farewell hours, of bliss the measure,
Bless that never can return.
Cheerless o'er the wild heath wand'ring,
Cheerless o'er the wave-worn shore;
On the past with sadness pond'ring:
Hope's fair visions charm no more.

W. D.

PRO-

Proceedings of Parliament.

HOUSE OF LORDS.

Monday, March 10.

MR *Whitbread* presented an additional article of impeachment against Lord Melville.

Tuesday, March 11.

The bill for compelling witnesses to give evidence, notwithstanding its subjecting them to a civil process, passed through a Committee. A proviso was introduced, on the motion of Lord *Eldon*, that the Court shall not repell an objection made by a witness to answer, where such objection is made specially, and no specific grounds stated, but shall decide on such objection according to the law as it appears to them; and that a witness shall not be compellable to answer as a defendant in a Court of Equity, on a bill being filed against him.

Friday, March 14.

SCOTS APPEAL.

Mr Howison Moody, v. *Thomas Coutts, Esq.*

Judgment was this day given in the long depending cause between the Heir at Law of the late Col. Craufurd, of Craufurdland, and Thomas Coutts, Esq. banker in London.—Col. Craufurd, by a testamentary deed, made in 1771, conveyed his estates to Sir Hew Crawfurd, Bart.; but, upon his death-bed, in 1793, he made another deed, conveying the same estates to Mr Coutts, and this last deed contained a clause, "revoking and making void the deed of 1771, so far as it was a grant of the estate to Sir Hew Craufurd, but declaring it valid and sufficient to the extent of the powers of revocation and alteration thereby reserved, in order to make effectual the disposition to Mr Coutts." At Col. Craufurd's death, both these deeds were found subsisting and entire. The heir at law of the Colonel brought an action for setting aside the deed 1771, as revoked by the last deed, and the deed 1793, as made on death-bed. Mr Coutts, admitting that the last deed could not stand by itself, argued that the heir had no right or interest to challenge it being disinherited by the deed 1771. The heir answered, that the deed 1771 could be no bar, because it was revoked and made void by the terms of the clause above mentioned, in the deed 1793. To which Mr Coutts replied, *1st*, The revocation was not complete, but qualified; and, *2dly*, That the heir could not be allowed to *approbate* the deed 1793, so far as it was a revocation, and *reprobate* it, so far as it was a disposition. The Court of Session, in 1795, decided in favour of Mr Coutts; but, upon an appeal, the House of Lords, expressing great doubts of the propriety of that decision, *remitted* the cause to the Court, to be reheard; this was in 1799. In February 1801, the Court *adhered* to their former decree, and there was a second appeal taken, upon which the present judgment proceeds.

Lord *Eldon* (the late Chancellor) spoke to all the points of law which had been agitated, and bestowed great commendations on the learning and industry of the Judges of the Court of Session, displayed in the different stages of this cause; but after the maturest deliberation, (and he never had bestowed so much almost upon any cause), he could not agree with the majority of the Judges. He said this appeared to him a cause depending on its own particular circumstances, and the decision could scarcely affect any other case, or overturn any rule established in law, or on which practice had been founded. The question came to this, whether any right to the estate remained in Sir Hew Craufurd, under the deed 1771, at the death of Col. Craufurd; he did not mean a substantial right, whereby Sir Hew could in any event take the estate, but such a right as could aid Mr Coutts, or be set up as a bar to the heir's challenge of the deed 1793, as for want of interest. This seemed to depend on the terms of the revoking clause in the last deed, and he could not conceive how a deed, revoked and declared absolutely void and null, so far as it purported

ed to convey to Sir Hew, could leave even the shadow of right in him. The clause indeed declared the deed 1771 to be still effectual, so far as regarded the power of alteration and revocation, but that was doing nothing; it did not reserve a particle of right in Sir Hew as a disponee, to be opposed to the heir at law. It was true that the same clause declared with what view that reservation was made, that it was to support the death-bed deed, and the intention was manifest; but a declaration of intention is not enough, unless it is formally and properly executed. The heir at law can be barred only by means of a disposition to a stranger, made in due time, and it must be a subsisting disposition at the death of the granter, by which, or under the cover of which, the estate may pass. Here the first disposition was put out of the heir's way by the revocation, and the second deed, being thus left unprotected, was open to the heir's challenge on the head of death-bed.—As to the argument that the heir was *approbating* and *reprobating* the same deed, his Lordship said, there was nothing in it. The heir was taking nothing by the deed 1793, and was only referring to it as the evidence of a fact, and to evidence founded on by Mr Coutts himself. His Lordship said further, that Lord Thurlow and the late Lord Rosslyn were of the same opinion with him, and indeed they went further, for they were inclined to say, that independent of the special ground he went upon, the declaratory clause in the deed 1793, the attempt to keep up the deed 1771, in order to support the death-bed one, was unavailable as a fraud upon the law. On the whole, therefore, his Lordship moved to *reverse* the interlocutors of the Court of Session, which was agreed to.

The Counsel who argued the cause the last in the House of Lords, on the part of the appellant, the heir at law, were the Lord Advocate (Hope), now Lord Justice Clerk, and Mr Macconochie;—Counsel for Mr Coutts, Messrs Adam and Clerk.

[The heir at law in the above cause is the son of the Rev. James Howison Moody, one of the ministers of Perth, who married the only daughter of James Howison of Braehead Esq. in Mid Lothian, by his wife, the sister of the said Col. Craufurd; and in consequence of the above decision in his favour, (by which he has acquired a very large property,) he will be obliged to use the surname and bear the arms of Craufurd of Craufurdland, in the shire of Ayr, along with the surname and arms of Howison of Braehead, in the county of Mid Lothian.]

Wednesday, March 19.

The declaratory bill respecting witnesses was passed, all the additional clauses being withdrawn. The bill now stands as it was brought in by Lord Erskine.

Monday, March 24.

Lord *Melville* attended in his place, and gave in his answer to the last article of impeachment. It stated, that he protested against the additional article, as a proceeding which was unprecedented, and contrary to the usage of Parliament; but, notwithstanding that, he felt it incumbent on himself, being thus called upon, to answer (saving all objections, and all his rights and privileges as a Peer of Parliament, &c.) that he was in no way guilty of the alledged crimes and misdemeanours, and that he was ready to prove so to the House.—The answer was ordered to be sent by a message to the Commons.

Tuesday, March 25.

Mr *Whitbread* delivered at the Bar the replication of the Commons to Lord Melville's plea, in which they maintain that they are prepared to prove that he is guilty. On the motion of Lord *Fitzwilliam*, the 29th of April was fixed for the trial of Lord Melville.

Lord *Grenville*, after a handsome eulogium on the conduct of Admiral Duckworth in the late glorious action in the West Indies, moved the Thanks of the House to that Officer, to Admirals Cochrane and Louis, and to the other Officers, Seamen and Marines, engaged in the action off St Domingo; which was of course agreed to *nem. diss.*

The Duke of *Norfolk* wished to call the attention of the House to the services of Sir R. Calder, who had gained a victory with an inferior force, yet he had received no mark of approbation from the Legislature. His case he thought extremely hard.—Lord *Romney* was

was of the same opinion. He thought highly of the merits of Sir R. Calder; he had enjoyed his friendship for many years, and he was still proud to call him his friend. Lord *Grenville* suggesting the irregularity of the discussion, it was dropped.

Thursday, March 27.

Lord *Grenville* moved an address to his Majesty, praying that a suitable portion of Westminster Hall might be fitted up for the accommodation of the Commons at Lord Melville's trial. Ordered. His Lordship suggested, that when the answer to the address should be received, it would be necessary to adopt some regulations to prevent those delays, and that overwhelming expence to the party accused, which had attended a former trial in Westminster Hall. The trial should be continued without the intervention of a single day; the points on which the Lords formerly used to adjourn might be reserved, and the trial suffered to proceed.

Friday, March 28.

A message from the King intimated his Majesty's intention of settling a pension of 1000l. a-year for life on Adm. Sir John Duckworth.

SCOTCH APPEALS.

John Glassels, of Long Niddry, Esq. against the *Earl of Wemyss*. The judgment of the Court of Session was affirmed. *W. Allan*, merchant in Leith, against *Cornelius de Vos* of Hamburg, and *Ramsay, Williamson, & Co.* his agents. Judgment of the Court of Session affirmed, with costs. This was a question regarding Mr Allan's discharge under the bankrupt act, which the Court refused in the circumstances of the case, and which is now affirmed.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

Thursday, Feb. 27.

Mr *Whitbread* moved for returns of the several corps of volunteers, cavalry, infantry, and artillery, in Great Britain, specifying their state of discipline, and the fitness for general service of the respective corps. Ordered.

Lord *H. Petty* obtained leave to bring in a Bill to regulate the office of Treasurer of the Ordnance: the object of which was, he said, to give the public a further security for the proper appropriation of monies voted for the public service in that department, by obliging the said Treasurer to hand over such balances as shall, from time to time, remain in his hands, into the Bank of England.—The Noble Lord, at the same time, intimated his intention to carry the same principle to the departments of the Post Office, Excise, and every office connected with the receipt and expenditure of public money.

Friday, Feb. 28.

A bill was brought in to indemnify persons concerned in introducing foreign troops into this country. This measure had become necessary in consequence of 3000 recruits having enlisted in the German Legion when it was upon the Continent. An account was ordered of bullion, stores, and merchandise exported from Great Britain to India, from March 1793, to March 1803, with the sale and expenditure thereof.

Monday, March 3.

LORD ELLENBOROUGH'S APPOINTMENT.

Mr *Spencer Stanhope* said, that his mind was free from all party motives, and that, under any Administration, he should have been ready to make his present motion. Had Lord Kenyon been appointed to a place in the Cabinet, such a measure would have been warmly opposed by the Rt. Hon. Secretary, and he should certainly have felt it his duty to support him. The present was a question of a great and important nature, and highly interesting to the public; and it was his opinion, that should the Chief Justice withdraw from his situation as a Cabinet Minister, the Administration would be stronger in the opinion and affections of the country. It was a principle of our common law, that no man should be at the same time a Judge and party in the same cause. In those prosecutions, which are conducted at the instance of the Privy Council, the Chief Justice, who is a member of the Cabinet, must be both a Judge and a party, unless he withdraw from it while such discussions are going forward. He concluded his speech, by moving, "That it is the opinion of this House, that it is expedient that the functions of a Minister of the Crown be preserved distinct from those

of

of a Judge at Common Law:—That the Members of the Cabinet Council are the confidential Ministers and advisers of his Majesty:—That it is a practice peculiarly inexpedient, and tending to render the administration of justice less satisfactory, if not less pure, to unite in one person the offices of a Privy Councillor and of a Judge at Common Law."

Mr *Canning* said, he disdained any wish to abridge the Sovereign of his privilege to select the Members of his Council, or any personal disrepect towards the Noble Lord, the subject of the motion, for whose talents he had every respect; nor had the personal character of that Judge, or any other, any thing to do with the question. The independence of the Judges upon the Crown was settled by Act of Parliament; yet by conferring upon a Judge the post of a Cabinet Counsellor, that independence was done away, because he was appointed to a place from which he was removeable at the pleasure of the Crown. If this appointment was continued, all future Chief Justices of the King's Bench would consider their seats, not as independent of the Crown, but as a starting place for new prospects of preferment; aspiring Judges would view the Bench as only a new step on the ladder of Court favour, and, he hoped, an example so pernicious might be done away. It may be said, that no law authorities were quoted to prove the illegality of the appointment; but was it not sufficient to state, that it was contrary to the spirit of the constitution? and was it desirable, at such a crisis, to excite a general alarm and uneasiness in the country, for the sake of such an appointment? It was in such a case the province of the Legislature to interfere; and if no desirable point of expediency called for such an arrangement, it would be desirable to do it away, and put an end to such apprehensions. He admitted the cases quoted of Lord Hardwicke having held the Chief Justice's place in the King's Bench after he was appointed Chancellor; and that the present Lord Eldon did the same in the Common Pleas till a successor was appointed; but the only example, he believed, of a Chief Justice of the King's Bench holding a place in the Cabinet for a length of time, was the late Lord Mansfield, at the latter end of the late reign, and the beginning of the present: but his retention of that situation was unknown and carefully concealed from Parliament; so much so, that when that Noble Lord acknowledged the fact in the House of Lords, the Earl of Shelburne expressed his astonishment at it, as a discovery entirely new; but he appealed to those who heard him, if the illustrious character and fame of Lord Mansfield would not have gone down to posterity much more respected, if he had not blended in his own character the Judge and the Cabinet Counsellor. He concluded by observing, that whatever were the qualifications of Lord Ellenborough for a Cabinet Counsellor, all the services he could render in that way were dearly purchased, by the surrender of a single hour of his services in the Court of King's Bench.

Mr *Secretary Fox* said, that he never did foresee, that a Cabinet Council, a Council of whom nothing could be found in the statute-books, could ever be made the subject of a question of this nature, except it were upon personal grounds. If a question were started as to the introduction of an improper person into the Privy Council, it would be a fair subject of discussion; but that there should be a doubt, whether a person should do the duties that as Privy Counsellor he was bound and sworn to do, appeared to him a novelty. No Council of this description was ever acknowledged by law, except the Privy Council. Every principle would have guided him to deny the doctrine of considering the Cabinet, as it was called, as a distinct and recognised body. Every man in the Privy Council had a right to advise his Sovereign. His idea of a Cabinet was, that it was a body never recognised by Parliament, for very good reasons. It was a custom never recognised, but connived at, for convenience, to avoid the mischief of acknowledging it, which might be of no trivial nature. Any doubt that might have existed on this point, he hoped might be removed by this debate. The Hon. Gentleman had said, that nobody knew Lord Mansfield was a Cabinet Minister till he confessed it. In that he was certainly wrong: but as to the difficulty and the impossibility of making

ing the Cabinet a responsible body, he must think that argument conclusive. But, as Gentlemen seemed very fond of calling it a responsible body, he should wish Gentlemen to shew him where and how it was responsible as a body. If they recognised that selection from the Privy Council, they would introduce a novelty without precedent. He had not sat in many Cabinets. His opinion of a Cabinet was, that it was a meeting of persons high in office, to converse upon public affairs, and to give advice to the King. The best mode of responsibility was, to make the agent responsible. It was as Privy Councillors, and not as Cabinet Councillors, that responsibility attached.

Gentlemen were not prepared to say, that the Judges in the House, and the Master of the Rolls in the House of Commons, should not be Members of the Legislature. As to the judicial and the executive, there was the Lord Chancellor, always a Cabinet Minister. Where was the distinction between a criminal and a civil Judge? He could not discover that maxim in law. Justice Blackstone had said, that a Judge ought not to be a Minister of State; he begged leave, however, to demur a little as to his authority. He said, that the latter part of Charles the Second's reign exhibited the Constitution in a state approaching to perfection. Now, he could not think that he who held such an opinion could be a constitutional oracle. But what did that Judge really mean, when he said that a Judge ought not to be a Minister of State. He believed he meant to use the last term in the true English acceptation of it; not as the French, Germans, and Italians do, whose use of it may be best translated by our phrase, Privy Counsellor. The Right Hon. Gentleman then recapitulated the leading arguments of his speech, and observed, that the admission of a Judge into the Cabinet was not condemned by any thing that had fallen from the opposite side, and that it had the example of the best of times.

Lord *Castlereagh*, Mr *Wilberforce*, and Mr *Percival* spoke for the motion; Earl *Temple*, Lord *Henry Petty* and Mr *Sheridan* against it. The latter, alluding to the new opposition, said, he, for one, did not deprecate their exertions, whether it were an attachment he felt to the old benches, or what was the cause, he did not know; but certain it was, he did not wish to see them hastily abandoned by their present occupants; and much as he admired the Administration, he did not even require a candid opposition, much less did he desire or expect a numerous one. He could endure the language of impatience from the Hon. Gentlemen in their altered predicament: one of them had lost a warm naval cloak (Mr Canning,) another a splendid India shawl (Lord Castlereagh,) and a third a graceful professional robe (Mr Percival,) and it was natural to expect, they would feel a little the chill of disappointment.

The House divided,—for the motion 64, against it, 222.

In a Committee of Supply, the following sums were voted; ordinaries of the navy for 1806, 1,453,530l.; for building, repairing, and wear and tear of ships, 1,988,835l.; for hire of transports, 1,255,000l.; for prisoners of war in health, at home and abroad, 400,000l.; for sick prisoners of war, 45,000l.; for hospitals, &c. 30,000l.

Tuesday, March 4.

Mr *Whitbread* brought up a report from Lord Melville's Impeachment Committee. It stated that 10,000l. was due from Lord Melville to the public when Mr Trotter came to the Paymastership, in January 1786. How this had come about could not be stated in the former reports. It had happened, however, before Mr Trotter became Paymaster; and as Mr Douglas had been the Paymaster during Lord Melville's first Treasurership, the Committee had examined as many of the late Mr Douglas's books as they could find. Lord Melville came to the Treasurership in 1782. Till the 6th of November 1782, the money issued from the Exchequer was paid into the Bank. From that time the course was altered, as 45,000l. was then issued to the Treasurer, only 40,000l. of which was paid into the Bank. The other 5000l. was deposited in an iron chest at the Treasurer's office. On the 22d of the same month 50,000l. was issued, out of which 47,000l. went to the Bank, and 3000l. was placed in the chest. In the following December 93,000l. was issued, of which

which 90,000l. was sent to the Bank, and 3000l. was retained in the chest. In the subsequent January 5000l. had been paid on account of Mr Jellicoe, the Ex-Treasurer, so that the money paid into the chest then, was 16,000l. But of this sum only 3000l. had been applied to naval services, and the other 13,000l. had been given by the Paymaster to Lord Melville, on his receipts, in the following proportions: Nov. 11th, 1782, 500l.;—12th, 2000l;—22d, 1000l.;—24th, 3000l.;—Dec. 19th, 1000l.;—ditto 3000l. April 5th 1783, 2500l. Total, 13,000l. There was therefore, at the beginning of 1784 a deficiency in Lord Melville's account of 13,000l.—This deficiency was increased to 23,000l. by a payment of 10,000l. for Mr Jellicoe, which had been given to Lord Melville. In April 1783, the deficiency was reduced by payments from Mr Grey, a clerk in the Navy Pay Office, with whom Lord Melville had pecuniary transactions, and from the house of Mess. Muir and Atkinson, to 7000l.—The report proceeded to state the different times at which this sum of 16,000l. had been paid. No reduction of the 7000l. took place till 1784, when there was an attempt to transfer the deficiency from the one Treasurership to the other, but still the gross amount due to the public was 7000l. In 1784, this deficiency had been encreased to 10,000l. for the second Treasurership, but in 1785 it had again been reduced to 9000l. But 1600l. had been still left on the first Treasurership, so that putting the deficiency of 9000l. for the second, and 1600l. for the first, together, there was still an undischarged residue of 10,600l. The report then proceeded to state, in a summary manner, the application of part of these sums, as far as the Committee had been able to ascertain this point. Part had been paid to Mr Drummond, the banker, part to Mr Grey, the clerk above mentioned, and the 10,000l. paid on account of Mr Jellicoe had been advanced by way of loan to Mess. Muir and Atkinson. This, however, had been discharged."

The report, on the motion of Mr *Whitbread*, was ordered to lie on the table, and to be printed.

Wednesday, March 5.

Mr *Whitbread* reported from the Impeachment Committee, that Alexander Trotter had refused to answer the questions put to him by the Committee; he therefore moved that he be committed to the custody of the Serjeant at Arms, who should attend the Committee with Alex. Trotter whenever they required it.—Ordered.

Tuesday, March 6.

Mr *Whitbread* reported from the impeachment Committee, that Mr Trotter had that day answered all questions in a manner satisfactory to the Committee; he therefore presented a petition from him, expressive of his contrition, stating that his refusal to answer questions did not proceed from want of deference or respect to the orders of this Honourable House, but merely from a regard to his personal security, and from the opinions which he had received from his legal advisers, and praying to be discharged. Mr Trotter was accordingly brought to the bar, reprimanded by the Speaker, and discharged.

Friday, March 7.

The House proceeded to the consideration of the last report of the Committee for conducting Lord Melville's impeachment. Mr *Whitbread* moved, that the Committee do prefer a further article of impeachment against Lord Melville, on the matter contained in that report. He added, that the moment his Lordship should plead to that charge, the Committee were ready to proceed with the trial. The motion being agreed to, Mr W. brought up a report of the Committee to this effect—That the said Henry Lord Visc. Melville did take and receive, as Treasurer, or Ex-Treasurer of the Navy, divers large sums of money, amounting to 28,000l. or thereabouts, and did illegally and corruptly apply the same to his own use, or other illegal or corrupt purposes, and did continue so to employ them, after the passing of an act regulating the conduct of the Office of Treasurer of his Majesty's Navy.

The report was then received.

In a Committee on the army estimates for two months, the following estimates were agreed to:—Number of effective men 134,463—Expence of military establishments in Great Britain and Ireland, 793,406 l.—Military establishments

lishments in the Plantations, the Mediterranean, Gibraltar, Ceylon, &c. 336,396l.

Tuesday, March 11.

Mr *Dillon* asked a question of Mr Fox concerning the intentions of Ministers with regard to the claims of the Irish Catholics; to which Mr *Fox* answered, that his own conduct respecting these claims would be the same it had always been; but that the probability of success at present, was less than it may be at a future period.

Wednesday, March 12.

Mr *Tierney* brought up a bill for preventing unnecessary expences in the election of Members of Parliament. It provides, that no money shall, directly or indirectly, be given to electors as travelling expences, or as a compensation for loss of time, or for meat or drink, or under any other pretence whatsoever.

Friday, March 14.

Alderman *Prinsep* rose to move for certain documents, the object of which was to shew the unnatural and enormous disproportion of the trade carried on between the United States of America and the European Settlements in the Peninsula of India, compared with the imports of this country, which he stated to be in the proportion of three to one. When he considered the enormous expence those establishments were to this country—the great portion of our navy that was appropriated to the protection of these settlements—and the alarm and anxiety at this moment entertained for their security, he considered the subject as most alarming.—After a speech of considerable length, he concluded by moving for a return of lists of all ships or vessels, navigating under European or American colours, cleared out of Bengal from the year 1801, with the cargoes, and amount thereof; and also the British ships not chartered, to the latest time the same can be made up.

The motion was resisted by Mr Secretary *Fox*, and others, on the grounds, that the document required would afford but a partial and unconnected view of the subject, and that it would interfere with delicate and important negociations now pending with the United States of America.—The motion was withdrawn.

Wednesday, March 19.

The bill for renewing the Scotch bankrupt act was passed. It is to be in force till the 25th of March 1808.

Sir *John Sinclair* moved for an account of the grants from the funds of the forfeited estates in Scotland, and the balances and interest thereon, and the sum in hand.—Ordered.

Tuesday, March 25.

Mr *Grey*, in an appropriate speech, moved the thanks of the House to Admiral Duckworth, Admirals Cochran and Louis, and the other officers, seamen, and marines engaged in the late glorious action off St Domingo.—Ordered.

Mr *Rose* took this opportunity of observing, that the fruits of this victory completed the number of ONE HUNDRED AND NINE sail of the line taken from the enemy during that Administration which Gentlemen on the opposite side had characterised as possessing neither ability nor foresight.

A message from the Lords announced that they had appointed Tuesday the 20th April for the trial of Lord Melville. Mr *Whitbread* moved, that the Committee of Impeachment be the Managers, and the Solicitors to the Bank, the Solicitors to the impeachment.—Ordered.

Wednesday, March 26.

Mr *Whitbread* moved, that the House attend the trial of Lord Melville, as a Committee of the whole house. Mr *R. Dundas* (Lord Melville's son,) observed, that were the motion adopted, the trial must be conducted in Westminster Hall. He deprecated this mode of proceeding, as harrassing in point of time, and ruinous in point of expence to Lord Melville, whose private fortune was well known to be by no means large. The substantial ends of justice would be as effectually obtained, and in a fifth part of the time, at the bar of the House of Lords. Mr Banks, Mr Rose, Mr W. Dundas, Mr Percival, Mr Canning, and others, spoke to the same effect. Mr Tierney, Mr Fox, Mr Grey, Lord H. Petty, and others, supported the motion, on the ground that all possible publicity and solemnity should be given to the trial. The motion was carried without a division.

THE

THE BUDGET.

Friday, March 28.

Lord *Henry Petty* rose to state the supplies that would be necessary for the year, and the Ways and Means that were proposed to meet them. He began by stating the amount of the national debt, funded and unfunded. The funded debt on the 1st of January was 517,280,000 l. and by the operation of Mr Pitt's excellent system of the Sinking Fund, there had been redeemed 123,476,000 l. The unfunded debt amounted on the 1st of January to 23,165,747 l. Great as this debt was, the country possessed the fair means of supporting the interest, and for its extinction, by means of the Sinking Fund. The permanent taxes amounted to 32,535,971 l. and the sum which would go to the extinction of the debt amounted to 7,566,591 l. which bore to the whole debt a proportion of 1 to 68.

He then proceeded to state the supplies for the year, viz. Navy, 15,281,000l. Army, 18,000,000l. Ordnance, 4,718,000l. Miscel. Services, 2,170,000l. Arrears of Subsidies, 1,000,000l. Vote of Credit, 2,000,000l. Total joint charge for England and Ireland, 43,669,000l. Add England's separate charges, 5,247,000l. —Total supplies, 48,916,000l. Deduct on account of Ireland, 5,297,528l.—Remains on account of England, 43,618,472l.

In order to meet this supply, the Ways and Means were—1st, The Malt and Personal Estate duties, 2,750,000l. Proceeds of ships captured prior to the war, 1,000,000l. Profits of the Lottery, 380,000l. He next stated the Loan, 20 millions, (two millions being for Ireland) which he had concluded on terms highly advantageous for the country. The terms were, that for every 100l. the subscribers received 100l. in the Consols, and 66l. in the 3 per cent. Reduced, making the interest for the money advanced only 4l. 19s. 7d. for every 100l.

The War Taxes was the next and most prominent article in the Ways and Means. After some observations on the advantages of raising a large part of the supplies within the year, he said, he proposed to raise the Property Tax to 10 per cent. on all property above 50l. a-year, and to authorise the Commissioners to assess two years together. All exemptions were to be done away; but for the relief of small tradesmen and annuitants, he proposed, that after they had paid the tax, upon their producing at the Tax-office the will or document constituting the annuity, and demonstrating the claim to exemption, the Tax-office should make repayment.

He also stated, that the Governor, &c. of the Bank had agreed to receive the tax upon the dividends at the Bank, which would greatly facilitate the execution of the act. Thus regulated, he expected an additional five millions from the tax. He further proposed to add another million to the war taxes, by encreasing the Customs and Excise duties. The increased duties on wines should be reckoned among the permanent taxes, but the war taxes upon the articles in the Customs he proposed to increase by an addition of 25 per cent. from one-fourth to a third of those at present paid. On sugar he proposed an addition of 15 per cent. upon the consolidated duty that it at present pays. The increase on the Customs would thus produce 700,000l. The increase by Excise would be 300,000l. This was principally to be raised on tobacco (6d. a pound). The whole of the war taxes would then be 19 millions and a half, from which deducting a million and a half which would probably be outstanding on the 5th of April 1807, the sum of 18 millions of war taxes would remain, applicable to the service of the present year.

He now came to the new permanent taxes for defraying the interest and charges on the loan. First, he proposed to render the wine duty permanent, which would produce 500,000l. A tax of 40s. per ton on pig iron would produce 500,000l. The persons employed in that trade would be protected by a countervailing duty on foreign iron. He next proposed to equalize the duties on tea, making the coarse teas, hitherto exempted, pay the same duty as the fine, which would produce 70,000l. A tax on sales by appraisement, equal to half the auction duty, would produce 66,000l. Total produce of new taxes 1,136,000l. He then recapitulated the Ways and Means—viz. malt, and personal estate duties, 2,750,000l.—Produce of ships captured before the war 1,000,000l. —Lottery 380,000l.—Surplus of consolidated fund 3,500,000l. — War taxes 18,000,000l.—Loan 18,000,000l.—Total 43,630,000l.

The resolutions were all agreed to.

HIS-

Historical Affairs.

FRANCE.

Legislative Assembly.

Paris, *March* 2.

THE opening of the Session of the Legislative Assembly to-day was uncommonly interesting. All the places allotted for strangers were crowded early. About mid-day, the firing of cannon announced the arrival of the Emperor and King, who entered the hall, in which his statue, holding in one hand the Legislative Code, is erected.—The head of the statue was, on this occasion, adorned with a crown of laurel.

The Empress had, a short time before, entered by another door; she was accompanied by the Princesses her sisters, and the Prince Royal of Bavaria, amidst shouts of, Live the Empress! Her Majesty seated herself in an arm chair near the statue, and received, with most gracious affability, the proofs of respect which were offered to her from every side.

Military music was played while the Emperor entered. The moment he ascended the throne, the Empress, and all the Members of the Assembly, stood up, and the Hall resounded with the exclamation, Live the Emperor!

At the desire of the Arch-Chancellor of the Empire, several Members who had not before been sworn in, proceeded to take the oaths. The ceremony being concluded, the Emperor arose and made the following speech:—

"Messieurs the Deputies from the Departments to the Legislative Assembly:—Messieurs the Members of the Tribunate, and the Members of my Council of State.

"Since your last meeting the greater part of Europe has been united with England; but my armies never ceased to conquer, until I ordered them to cease to combat.

"I have avenged the cause of the weak states, which were oppressed by the strong. My allies have acquired encreased power and consideration.—My enemies are subdued and abashed.—The House of Naples has for ever lost its crown.—The whole peninsula of Italy belongs to the Great Empire.—I, as the Chief of that Empire, am the guarantee of the Sovereigns and Constitutions, by which its several parts are governed.

"Russia has the capitulation which I granted alone to thank for the return of the wreck of her armies. Possessing the power of overthrowing the Imperial throne of Austria, I have on the contrary confirmed it. The conduct of the Cabinet of Vienna will be such that posterity shall not impute to me *want of political discernment on this occasion.* I have placed complete confidence in the assurances which have been made to me through the Sovereign of Austria—Besides, the high destinies of my crown do not depend upon the sentiments and views of foreign powers. My people will always maintain this throne, against all the efforts of hatred and envy. No sacrifice will be difficult to them, whenever it may be necessary for the security of this chief glory of the country.

"Though educated in armies, and always in conquering armies, I must say, that in the last campaign, the deeds of my soldiers exceeded my expectations; and, at the same time, it is with the greatest satisfaction I declare, that all the rest of my people have also fulfilled their duties. In the midst of Moravia, I have never ceased for a moment to experience the effects of their love and affection; and never have these proofs of attachment reached me, without penetrating my heart with the most pleasing sensations.

"Frenchmen, my hopes have never been deceived. Your love contributes more to my fame, than to the greatness and prosperity of your country. Magistrates, Priests, Citizens! you have all shewn yourselves worthy of that fine empire, which, for two ages, has been an object of conspiracies and envy for her neighbours.

"My Minister of the Interior shall lay

lay before you a report on the events that have occurred during the last year. My Council of State will submit to your consideration plans of laws which have been prepared for improving the several branches of the Administration. My Ministers of Finance and the General Treasury shall produce the accounts which have been drawn up for my inspection, and by them you will be convinced of the prosperous state of our finances. Since my return I have laboured without intermission to give vigour and activity to the Government, which provides for the happiness of the most distant parts of this great Empire.

"No fresh burdens shall be imposed on my people; but there shall be communicated to you new information respecting the financial system, the plan of which was laid down last year. I have it in view to diminish the direct taxes, the pressure of which falls upon landed property, and to compensate the deficiency in part by an increase of the direct imposts.

"In consequence of a battle imprudently commenced, *we have lost some ships by the storms.* I cannot, however, sufficiently praise the great zeal for the common cause, which, under these circumstances, has been displayed by the King of Spain.

"*I desire PEACE with ENGLAND. Not a moment's delay shall it experience on my part. I shall be ready always to conclude it, taking for its basis the Treaty of Amiens.*

"Messieurs the Deputies to the Legislative Body: The attachment which you have shewn me, and the manner in which you gave me your support in your last sitting, will not permit me to entertain any doubt of your assistance. Nothing will be proposed by you but what is necessary for the glory and welfare of my people."

The Emperor having concluded his address, withdrew in the same manner as he entered, and returned to the Thuilleries amidst the plaudits of the people.

A circumstance is mentioned in the last French papers, which has hitherto been little noticed, during the delirium of the revolution, but which in the next age may produce consequences beyond the sagacity of man to anticipate at present:—During the last fifteen years, scarcely any persons have taken orders in France; in the diocese of Rouen one hundred and sixty priests have died within two years, and only thirty successors could be found. The Archbishop, in a pastoral letter on this subject, says, that "there will soon remain nothing to the Church of Rome, but the bare walls, and the regrets of the faithful."

NEW CONTINENTAL ARRANGEMENTS.

The changes which Bonaparte has determined to make on the Continent are now executing with considerable activity. Whether he acts with the free consent of Prussia, or the latter is compelled to be his tool, is not certain; but from circumstances it would seem that Prussia has been compelled, and that Bonaparte has dictated these changes, leaving to that monarch only the alternative of war or acquiescence.

Be this as it may, we are informed, that M. Lucchesini returned to Paris from Berlin on the 10th of March, with the King of Prussia's full consent to the schemes of partition so dictated by the French Ruler. On the 15th, a convention was accordingly concluded between Count Haugwitz and Marshal Duroc, the particular terms of which have not been published; but besides the cession or exchange of certain districts or territories, which it no doubt stipulates, this transaction seems to lead to events of the highest importance to all the northern powers.

On the 18th of March, in terms of this convention, the Prussian garrison evacuated Wesel, and next day it was occupied by a division of French troops under Gen. Beaumont, one of Prince Murat's aid de-camps, who in a proclamation informed the inhabitants that the administration was to continue till the pleasure of the "new Sovereign" was known. Who was to be this *new Sovereign*, was kept a profound secret from the people of Wesel. An article from that city, dated March 26. says:—

"At length the future condition of these countries is no longer a secret. The Emperor's brother-in-law, Prince Murat, is to govern Cleves and Berg, under the title of Joachim, Duke of Cleves and Berg. The following Proclamation, to this effect, was published yesterday:—

"Napoleon, by the Grace of God,

and the Constitution, Emperor of the French, King of Italy, &c. Their Majesties the Kings of Prussia and Bavaria having ceded to us the Duchies of Cleves and Berg, with their full sovereignty, rights, titles, and prerogatives, and agreed to the transfer of each of these Duchies, in their present state, in favour of a French Prince, the object of our election, we hereby transfer the said Duchies, with their rights, titles, and prerogatives, in the condition we received them, to Prince Joachim, our well beloved brother, to be by him possessed in their full extent as Duke of Cleves and Berg, and to descend to his legitimate heirs male for ever, in the order of seniority, to the perpetual exclusion of the females and their descendants. But provided, that if the male heirs, which God avert, should become extinct, the said Duchies of Cleves and Berg, with all their rights, titles, and prerogatives, shall revert to our male descendants, natural and legitimate, or in failure thereof, to those of our brother Prince Joseph, or otherwise to those of our brother Prince Louis; as the Duchies of Cleves and Berg can in no case whatever be united to our Imperial Crown.

"As the excellent qualifications of this Prince have been the principal motive of our choice, from a persuasion of the benefits which will result from them to the inhabitants of Cleves and Berg, so we cherish the hope that the fidelity of the inhabitants will continue to ensure the esteem they enjoyed under their former masters, and that they will merit the attention of their new Sovereign and our Imperial protection."

"Given at our Palace of the Thuilleries, March 15. NAPOLEON."

PROCLAMATION.

"We, Joachim, Prince and Grand Admiral of France, Duke of Cleves and Berg, &c. decree and ordain by these presents,

Art. 1.—The Imperial Act, by which his Majesty the Emperor and King has ceded and transmitted to us the Sovereignty of the Duchies of Cleves and Berg, shall be proclaimed and published throughout the whole extent of both Duchies on the 25th inst.—2. Nothing is to be changed in the Civil or Judicial Administrations of these Duchies. All the Magistrates, and Civil Officers, including those of Justice and the Police in actual employment, shall continue in the exercise of their functions.—3. Dating from the Declaration of the Imperial Act and the present publication, justice shall be administered in our name, and all public Acts under our authority, in the same manner as when under the government of our predecessors.—4. Baron Hompesch is charged as Chief of the Administration of Cleves, to put the dispositions above-mentioned in execution."

Given at Cologne, March 21. 1806.

The Duke Joachim made his formal entry into Dusseldorf on the 25th.

The King of Prussia has addressed a rescript to the inhabitants of the City and Principality of Neufchatel and Valingen, in Switzerland, informing them of the cession which he has made of that country to the Emperor Napoleon. This proclamation was published on the 11th of March, at Neufchatel.

Frederick William, by the grace of God, King of Prussia, &c.

"*Friends and Subjects, health.*

"The paternal affection which, since our accession to the throne, we have endeavoured to shew, upon every occasion, to the countries of Neufchatel and Valingen, will enable you to estimate the sentiments which we feel in addressing to you this present. It is intended to announce to you a change which circumstances have rendered inevitable. Considerations of the last importance, the result of the most pressing interests of our entire monarchy, have obliged us to acquiesce in delivering into the hands of his Majesty the Emperor of the French the charge of the future happiness of these States.

"Whatever desire we had to continue to labour for that purpose ourselves, and however great the pain which we feel, in separating ourselves from estimable subjects, whose loyalty and attachment we have always highly approved, we cannot dissemble how much this voluntary resignation has been preferable for you, to the fate of a conquered country, with which you were in other respects threatened. Besides, the distance of our country, in consequence of its geographical situation, from the centre of our States, not allowing us to afford it a sufficient and direct protection.

tion, and that situation making it necessarily dependant upon the French Empire, as well for its provisions as for its relations of culture, commerce, and industry, we think that the intimate bonds which are to attach it to that Empire, may prove for its inhabitants a new source of well-being and prosperity.

"It is our intention to contribute as much as depends upon us, by our intercession and good offices with the French Government, to offer it the advantages which it may desire. You must be convinced, in general, and we charge you to declare, upon every occasion, that we will always take for this country a lively and sincere interest; and that the remembrance of their devotion and fidelity will never be effaced from our heart. The wisdom of the powerful Sovereign to whom their lot is united, allows us to anticipate, in full confidence, the accomplishment of the ardent wishes which we entertain for them."—*Berlin, Feb.* 28.

General Bernadotte has taken possession of the Prussian province of Anspach, on which occasion he published a proclamation, stating, that in consequence of an agreement by which France was to occupy the territory of Anspach, he therefore sequesters the revenues for the benefit of the military chest.

General Augereau, after invading Hesse, has taken possession of the Prussian towns of Lippstadt, in Westphalia, and Dethmold, near Paderborn. The army of Lefevre is covering the movements of Augereau, to enable him to maintain his communication with the grand French army, extending along the Black Forest.

The following is a list of new Kings and Princes created, or to be created, by Bonaparte:

Himself—Emperor of France and King of Italy; Elector of Bavaria—King of Bavaria; Elector of Wirtemberg—King of Wirtemberg; Elector of Hesse—King of the Catti; Elector of Baden—King of Baden; Joseph Bonaparte—King of Naples; Louis Bonaparte—King of Batavia; Lucien Bonaparte, (upon repentance and submission) —King of Switzerland; Eugene Beauharnois—Viceroy of Italy; Murat—Duke of Cleves and Berg; Jerome Bonaparte—Prince of Piedmont; Madame Le Clerc (now Princess Borghese)—Princess of Piombino; and Marshal Berthier—Duke of Neufchatel.

All the other Beauharnois to be provided with Principalities and Dukedoms—the females to be matched with German Princes, and to receive portions of the German Empire as dowries.

Nor is this all—The Elector of Hesse Cassel, who is to be raised to the kingly dignity, under the title of *King of the Catti*, is to receive a large accession of territory—he is to have from Prussia the Bishopric of Paderborn—and from Hesse Darmstadt the greater part of its possessions in Westphalia, and all its territories in the county of Wetterau, —he is to have besides the county of Iller, all Waldeck, except the county of Pyrmont, which is to be given to Prussia—the counties of Sayn, &c. He is to cede the Hessian part of Shauenburgh, Auersberg, &c. to Prussia; and to Darmstadt, Hanau, with the district of Schwarzenfells. As the Elector of Hesse Cassel is very rich, Bonaparte has probably exacted a large sum in payment for the kingly dignity and these large territorial accessions.

The last Hamburgh Mail brought a sketch of a plan of partition said to have been proposed by Bonaparte to Prussia; a plan so extravagant in its nature, that it can hardly be believed to have entered the head even of Bonaparte. It was proposed to obtain the consent of the Emperor of Russia, if possible; but in case that should not be granted, France engaged to endeavour to effect the changes by the force of arms. The plan is as follows:—

"Prussia to cede 400 square leagues more of its possessions, and to receive in lieu thereof 700, which will consist of the following countries:—1st. The duchy of Mecklenburgh Schwerin, whose Sovereign is to receive Bareuth in exchange, with a proportionate pension to make up every deficit.—2d. The duchy of Mecklenburgh Strelitz, whose Prince is to be pensioned for life. 3d, The duchy of Brunswick, whose Sovereign and descendants in direct line are to be pensioned, and the Duke himself permitted to remain as Sovereign in his capital during the remainder of his life. 4th. The whole of Austrian Silesia and Gallicia, for which the Emperor of Austria is to be indemnified by the Turkish

Turkish provinces of Servia, Bosnia, Wallachia, Moldavia, and the whole of Turkish Dalmatia.—5th. The King of Sweden to be dethroned, and part of his dominions to be given (if the Emperor Alexander consents to the plan of spoliation) to Russia. The remainder of the kingdom of Sweden to Denmark, who on these conditions shall put Prussia in possession of Holstein and Swedish Pomerania."

It is added, that these proposals have been made to Russia, and rejected. To submit such a plan to the Emperor was an insult. He has lately declared, in a positive manner, that neither he nor the Emperor of Germany have any projects hostile to Turkey; nor would he listen to any proposal hostile to the interests and independence of the gallant Monarch of Sweden, who, amidst the dangers of his situation, remains undaunted, and escaping the contagion which has laid almost the whole of the Continent at the feet of an upstart, seems determined to uphold, with his life, the dignity of his crown, and the independence of his dominions. His army continues in the Duchy of Lauenburgh; he himself is at the head-quarters at Greiswald, and he has ordered a reinforcement of 12,000 men from his Swedish territories.

A considerable train of artillery has been sent to Gottenburgh; and Baron Toll, Governor-General of Scania, has been entrusted by his Majesty with extraordinary powers to arm the people, and establish an efficient force on the coast of the Sound. Every vessel in the Swedish service capable of putting to sea, including the galley fleet, is to be got ready with the utmost dispatch.

There seems no doubt, however, that the alliance between the King of Prussia and the French Emperor has involved the former in considerable difficulties, and that he feels much anxiety how to reconcile his late extraordinary conduct with his former professions of friendship to the Emperor of Russia. On the 6th of February, the Duke of Brunswick left Berlin on a secret mission to the Court of St Petersburgh. He was politely received by his Imperial Majesty, and had many conferences with him and his ministers. On the 11th March his Highness left Petersburgh, and arrived at Berlin on the 24th; and the continental accounts say, that his Imperial Majesty had totally rejected the Prussian propositions; that his armies in Silesia and Poland, in place of being withdrawn, as proposed, were to be considerably reinforced; and that his Majesty had expressed his firm determination to adhere to his alliance with Great Britain and Sweden.

It appears that the Duke of Brunswick was personally interested in his mission to Petersburgh, both as a Sovereign and a negociator. Among other changes proposed by Bonaparte, one is, to establish a new division of the circle of Westphalia. The principalities of Brunswick and Wolfembuttle to be ceded to Prussia, in room of Anspach and Bareuth, and the Duke to be indemnified with a part of Munster, East Friesland, the duchy of Oldenburgh, and the Bishoprick of Osnaburgh, which are to form the new province of Westphalia, of which the Duke is to take the title of Elector.

But the most important consequence of the secret convention between Prussia and France regards the occupation of the northern ports. On the 25th of March, Mr Jackson, the British minister at Berlin, received an intimation from Baron Hardenberg, "that his Prussian Majesty, in consequence of his connections with France, had not only ratified his assumption of the British dominions in Germany, but had ordered all the ports in the German ocean (in his possession) to be shut against the British commerce." On the 3d of April Mr Jackson, brother of the Minister at Berlin, arrived in London express with the above intelligence, on which a Council was held the same day, and the following order was published in the London Gazette of the 5th.

Order of his Majesty in Council.

"Whereas his Majesty has received advice that his Majesty the king of Prussia has taken possession of various parts of the Electorate of Hanover, and other dominions belonging to his Majesty, in a forcible and hostile manner; and has also notified, that all British ships shall be excluded from the ports of the Prussian dominions, and from certain other ports in the North of Europe, and not suffered to enter or trade therewith, in violation of the just rights

and

and interests of his Majesty and his dominions, and contrary to the established law and practice of nations in amity with each other; his Majesty, with the advice of his Privy Council, is thereupon pleased to order, as it is hereby ordered, That no ships or vessels belonging to any of his Majesty's subjects be permitted to enter and clear out for any of the ports of Prussia until farther orders: —And his Majesty is further pleased to order, that a General Embargo or Stop be made of all Prussian ships and vessels whatsoever, now within, or which hereafter shall come into any of the ports, harbours, or roads within the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, together with all persons and effects on board the said ships and vessels; but that the utmost care be taken for the preservation of all and every part of the cargoes on board any of the said ships and vessels, so that no damage or embezzlement whatever be sustained:—And the Right Hon. the Lords Commissioners of his Majesty's Treasury, the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty, and the Lord Warden of the Cinque Ports, are to give the necessary directions herein as to them may respectively appertain.

STEPH. COTTRELL."

The following additional notification appeared in the Gazette of the 8th of April:—

Downing-Street, April 8.

"The King has been pleased to cause it to be signified by the Right Hon. Charles James Fox, his Majesty's Principal Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, to the Ministers of neutral powers residing at this Court, that the necessary measures have been taken, by his Majesty's command, for the blockade of the entrance of the rivers Ems, Weser, Elbe, and Trave; and that, from this time, all the measures authorised by the Law of Nations, and the respective treaties between his Majesty and the different neutral powers, will be adopted and executed with respect to all vessels which may attempt to violate the said blockade."

These decisive proceedings amount to a declaration of war against Prussia, and we presume they would not have been resorted to, if the British Government were not convinced that the Court of Berlin had identified itself with that of Paris. Unless some intimate conexion of that nature were established, it is scarcely possible that the latter should have come to the resolution of shutting, not only her own ports, but all which she can influence and controul, against the commerce of this country.

The course of policy which his Prussian Majesty has pursued for some time, prepared us for acts of concession and submission on his part to Bonaparte; but we could not have conceived, that he would at once direct so deadly a blow against a country, by the liberality of which his predecessors have been maintained on the throne which he now fills. Until the official notification of Prussia shall appear, we must continue ignorant of the reasons which have induced her to forego all the advantages which she derived from her maritime neutrality.

By the latest continental accounts, it appears, that Prussia does not confine its hostile arrangements against the British commerce, to its own dependencies, but even extends them to such other quarters as it can intimidate by the proximity of its armies. It will be seen by the following short but important declaration, published at Hanover on the 28th of March, that by a treaty between Napoleon and Frederick William, it is determined, that not only the Prussian, but "all the ports in the North Sea, and also the rivers running into the same," are to be shut against us.

DECLARATION.

"In a treaty concluded between his Majesty the King of Prussia, and his Imperial Majesty the Emperor of the French and King of Italy, it is determined, that the ports in the North Sea, and also the rivers running into the same, shall be shut against the English trade and navigation, in the same manner as when the French troops were in possession of the territory of Hanover. In consequence of the superior orders I have received, I hereby make this known to the public concerned, in order that they may secure themselves against any damage; as the troops of the King my Master have received orders to repel and prevent the entrance of English ships into any of those ports

and

and rivers, and as convenient measures will be taken to hinder the entrance and transit of English wares.

(Signed)

"Count SCHULENBERG KENHERT."

The consternation which this intelligence excited at Hamburgh may be conceived. The boom, which used every night to be shut, was on this occasion left open. So pressing was the order to sail, that the officer of his Majesty's sloop Spy, which, in company with a brig cutter, had gone up the Elbe as far as Stadt, to protect the shipping coming down, declared that any vessel left behind after the time given, he must burn.

One of the ships going down ran on shore on the Danish side of the river, and was detained on account of some dispute about salvage. Three large Russian ships were left behind, having been completely unrigged, and therefore unable to get off. In a storm some time ago, several ships, five of them British, were driven on shore, and therefore must be left behind.

A number of ships from Hamburgh and other ports in Germany have arrived at Leith, Hull, and other ports, some in ballast, others with half cargoes. Those from Hamburgh report, that on the 30th March, the British Consul sent notice to the masters of all British vessels to leave that port immediately, otherwise they would be detained; they were instructed to proceed to Cuxhaven, and there place themselves under his Majesty's ships of war. They of course lost no time in obeying this order, and there is reason to believe that they all got away. Some of the Captains were informed that war had actually been declared by Prussia against this country. In coming down the Elbe, they found the Prussians busily employed in erecting batteries, particularly at Cuxhaven.

A private letter from Hamburgh states, that General Rapp had demanded, on the part of Bonaparte, a loan of six millions of livres (about 250,000 l.) giving to the Magistrates, as the consideration of their compliance, a promise of his protection—such protection as the wolf affords the lamb. Another letter has been received from that city, which gives a different view of the transaction. It says, that what Bonaparte demanded was the sequestration of that sum which lay in the hands of the Hamburgh bankers on account of the British Government. If this was the case, his purpose has been frustrated. On the 16th of March, the Thetis frigate Capt. Gage, arrived at Hamburgh, and took on board 300,000 l. in specie, (being part of the subsidy intended for the Emperor of Germany, had he not concluded a peace with the French,) with which she arrived safe at Harwich on the 30th. Lord Kinnaird came home passenger in the Thetis, having been on the continent for some time.

General Barbou is to reside in Hanover in future in a diplomatic character, and will occupy, with his four Aid de-Camps, the late hotel of the Duke of Cambridge. It is even said that a certain number of French troops, among which will be the gens d'armes, will be placed as a garrison in Hanover.

All the accounts from Switzerland represent that country as labouring under the utmost distress, from the prohibition of exporting its manufactures into France and Italy, and from its usual supplies of provisions from Suabia having been cut off, at the instigation of the French Government. The communications between Talleyrand and the Landamman are stated to have lately become very active, and the prevalent opinion is, that there is an intrigue going forward, the issue of which is likely to be an application to Bonaparte, to place one of his relatives at the head of the Swiss Government.

The Court of France has made two demands of the House of Austria, the first, its pure and simple adhesion to the new treaty of partition between France and Prussia; the second, a permanent and perpetual passage for the French troops through the Austrian territory into Venetian Istria and Dalmatia. There is in Upper Carinthia a frontier town, named Ponteba, divided into two unequal parts by the river Tella; the smaller part of this town is Austrian, and the other Venetian. A bridge separates the two territories, and it is over this bridge that the French demand a passage, in order to join the great road which leads from it into Italy.

CAPE

Cape of Good Hope.

We with pleasure announce the complete conquest of this valuable colony, by the surrender of the Dutch forces under Gen. Janssens, who had retired into the interior of the country. On the 5th April Lieut. Dale of the navy arrived with dispatches from Sir David Baird and Sir Home Popham, which were published in the London Gazette of the 8th.

Downing Street, April 7. 1806.

A dispatch from Major-General Sir David Baird, commanding his Majesty's troops at the Cape of Good Hope, dated 26th January last, addressed to Lord Viscount Castlereagh, has been received at the office of Mr Secretary Windham, of which the following is an extract:

"I had the honour to address your Lordship on the 13th inst. relative to the situation of affairs in this colony; and I now proceed to submit to your Lordship my subsequent operations against the Batavian forces, commanded by Lieutenant General Janssens, and which have terminated in the subjection of the whole colony.

"According to my orders, Brigadier-General Beresford advanced with a detachment of the army, on the 13th instant, to occupy the village of Stellenbosch, and secure the strong pass of Roode Sand, with a view to exclude the Batavian forces from that productive portion of the district, and to preserve to ourselves an undisturbed intercourse with the farmers below the Kloof.—Gen. Janssens made no effort to dispute these objects, but contented himself with moving his forces to the summit of Hottentot Holland's Kloof, and there took post, waiting, apparently, to receive some overtures of pacification. Brigadier-General Beresford availed himself of this aspect of affairs to transmit to Lieutenant-General Janssens a letter from me, and took that occasion of announcing that he was vested with powers to come to an accommodation with the Lieutenant General.

"This proposition produced a truce, for the purpose of carrying on a negociation; but it were superfluous to occupy your Lordship's time by detailing the various pretensions and arguments urged by Lieutenant-General Janssens, in objection to the terms I offered to his army; but the result thereof afforded so little prospect of accommodation, that I deemed it proper to move the 59th and 72d regiments to the Roode Sand Kloof, and the 93d regiment towards Hottentot Holland, with a view to a combined operation with the 83d regt. which had sailed on the 14th inst. for Mosell Bay, in order to throw itself into the enemy's rear, possess the Attaquos Pass, and from that position, cut off his retreat through the district of Zwellendam.

"Brigadier-General Beresford had acquiesced in the prolongation of the truce with General Janssens for a few hours, in the hope that further deliberation might dispose him to listen to the very honourable and advantageous terms I had offered him; and at the moment when every expectation of his renewing the negociations had ceased, his military secretary Capt. Debitz waited upon me, and presented a modified draft of the terms originally proposed by me. On my declining to vary the conditions, Capt. Debitz solicited permission to refer my ultimatum to General Janssens; and he was at length authorised to notify his acceptance of them.

"In consequence of this notification, I dispatched Brigadier-General Beresford with directions to execute a treaty on the conditions first offered to Gen. Janssens, and whereof I have now the honour to transmit your Lordship an authenticated copy."

Articles of Capitulation.

The whole of the Settlement of the Cape, its dependencies, rights, and privileges, as formerly held by the Batavian government, are surrendered to his Britannic Majesty.--The Batavian troops to surrender their arms, guns, cavalry and artillery horses, and all public property of every description, but to retain all their private property, and the officers their swords and horses.—The troops to be embarked, and sent straight to Holland, at the expence of the British government, and not to serve against his Majesty or his allies, until after they have landed in Holland.—The Hottentot battalion of light infantry, after being disbanded by Gen. Janssens, shall be at liberty to return to their own country, or to engage in the British service, as they chuse.—The troops when embarked

ed to be treated in the same way as British troops. Any thing doubtful in this capitulation to be justly and honourably interpreted, without preference to either party. Ratified and confirmed at the Castle of Good Hope, Jan. 24. 1806, by Major-Gen. Sir David Baird, and Commodore Sir Home Popham.

Lieut. Dale left at the Cape, the Diadem. (Sir Home Popham), 64 guns; Diomede, 50; Leda, 38; and Narcissus, 32;—all well; and we have the pleasure to add, that our troops were likewise healthy.

The Belliqueux, Ruby, and Raisonable, with the other ships under the orders of Sir H. Popham, were cruising between St Helena, Ascension Island, and the Cape, with a view to recapture the prizes made on the coast by Linois, who, ignorant of the capture of that settlement, had directed all his prizes to proceed thither. According to his order, soon after the surrender of Gen. Janssens, an English Guinea ship, captured by Linois's squadron, was brought into Table Bay by the prize officer. This vessel was immediately boarded, and her people made prisoners. By the information obtained from the Frenchmen, it appeared to be the intention of Linois to visit the Cape before his return to Europe.

ALGIERS.—Letters by the last Lisbon mail announce the probability of Bonaparte having another *worthy* coadjutor in the execution of his designs against England, in the person of the *Dey of Algiers.*

The following extract from the Gibraltar Gazette of the 1st March states: "Mr Cartwright, his Majesty's Consul-General at Algiers, landed here on the 27th ult. from the Niger frigate. Mr Cartwright, after trying in vain every means in his power to obtain satisfaction respecting various demands consistent with the treaties between our Government and the Regency, and finding it impossible to avert the daily insults which the Dey and his Agents offered to the British Legation and subjects, intimated that he intended to depart, and demanded his passports, which were granted him without difficulty."

The Dey of Algiers has no doubt been instigated by France to evince a hostile disposition to this country.—What measures Government will think proper to adopt against this *formidable* foe, we know not. Two frigates and a couple of gun-brigs would be sufficient to keep the Dey's whole navy and port in a state of blockade. As to bombarding the petty despot's capital, we do not suppose such a measure will be had recourse to:—Upon that subject we recollect a pleasant story of a former Dey, who, upon a naval force being sent to bombard Algiers, asked how much the expedition had cost? Upon being informed, he burst into a fit of laughter, "Oh! you ridiculous Christians," he exclaimed, "if you had but given me half the sum, I would have saved you the trouble, and battered down my capital for you."

April 1806.

NAVAL INTELLIGENCE.

DEFEAT OF A FRENCH SQUADRON.

It is with the highest satisfaction we this month announce another DECISIVE AND IMPORTANT VICTORY over a squadron of the enemy. On Sunday morning the 23d of March, Capt. Nathaniel Day Cochrane, of the Kingsfisher sloop of war, (and son of the Hon. Admiral Alex. Cochrane), arrived at the Admiralty with dispatches from Admiral Sir John Thomas Duckworth, after a passage of 30 days from St Domingo. The same forenoon a summary of their contents were published in a London Gazette extraordinary.—And next day the dispatches were published at length in another Gazette as follows:—

Superb, to leeward of the town of St Domingue, about 12 leagues, Feb. 7.

SIR,

As I feel it highly momentous for his Majesty's service, that the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty should have the earliest information of the movements of the squadron under my command, and as you will receive my letter of the 3d instant herewith, I shall only say, I lost not a moment in getting through the Mona passage, and on the 5th in the afternoon was joined by the Magicienne, with a further corroboration from various vessels spoken, of an enemy's force of ten sail of the line, with as many frigates and corvettes, being in these seas. I therefore continued under easy sail for the night, in my approach off the town of St Domingue, having given

given orders to Capt. Dunn of the Acasta, whose zeal and activity I have experienced for a series of years, to make sail with the Magicienne, Capt. M'Kenzie, two hours before day-light, to reconnoitre, when at six o'clock the Acasta, to our great joy, made the signal for two of the enemy's frigates; and before seven, for nine sail at anchor; at half past seven, that they were getting under weigh; the squadron under my command then in close order with all sail set, and the Superb, bearing my flag, leading, and approaching fast, so as to discover before eight o'clock that the enemy were in a compact line, under all sail, going before the wind for Cape Nisao, to windward of Ocoa Bay; and as they consisted of only five sail of the line, two frigates, and a corvette, I concluded, from the information I was in possession of, that they were endeavouring to form a junction with their remaining force, and in consequence shaped my course to render abortive such intention, which was completely effected by a little after nine, so as to make an action certain. I therefore telegraphed the squadron, that the principal object of attack would be the Admiral and his seconds, and at three quarters past nine, for the ships to take stations for their mutual support, and engage the enemy as they got up, and a few minutes after, to engage as close as possible, when at a short period after ten, the Superb closed upon the bow of the Alexander, the leading ship, and commenced the action; but after three broadsides, she sheered off. The signal was now made for closer action, and we were enabled to attack the Admiral in the Imperial (formerly Le Vengeur), the fire of which had been heavy on the Northumberland, bearing the Hon. Rear Admiral Cochrane's flag. By this time the movement of the Alexander had thrown her among the lee division, which Rear Admiral Louis happily availed himself of, and the action became general, and continued with great severity till half past eleven; when the French Admiral, much shattered, and completely beat, hauled direct for the land, and not being a mile off, at twenty minutes before noon ran on shore, his foremast then only standing, which fell directly on her striking. At this time the Superb, being only in seventeen fathom water, was forced to haul off to avoid the same evil; but not long after, the Diomede of 84 guns pushed on shore near his Admiral, when all his masts went; and I think it a duty I owe to my character and country to add, from the information of Sir Edward Berry, after she had struck, and the Agamemnon desisted from firing into her, from the Captain taking off his hat, and making every token of surrender; and Captain Dunn assures me both ensign and pendant were down;—to comment on which, I leave to the world. About fifty minutes after eleven the firing ceased, and upon the smoke clearing away, I found Le Brave, bearing a Commodore's pendant, the Alexander, and Le Jupitre in our possession.

When I contemplate on the result of this action, when five sail of the line had surrendered or were apparently destroyed in less than two hours, I cannot, though bound to pay every tribute to the noble and gallant efforts of the Hon. Rear-Admiral Cochrane, Rear-Admiral Louis, the Captains, officers, seamen, and royal marines, under my command, be vain enough to suppose that without the aiding hand of Providence, such result could have been effected, and with a loss so comparatively small; and though I shall ever sympathise with the connections of those that fell, the reflection on the cause will, I hope, afford much consolation.

To speak individually to the conduct of any one would be injurious to all; for all were equally animated with the same zealous ardour in support of their King and Country. Yet, possessed of these feelings, I cannot be silent without injustice to the firm and manly support for which I was indebted to Captain Keats, and the effect that the system of discipline and good order in which I found the Superb must ever produce; and the pre-eminence of British seamen could never be more highly conspicuous than in this contest.

After the action, the water being too deep to anchor in the bay off St Domingue, it was requisite to bring to with the prizes to repair damages, put the ships in a manageable state, and shift the prisoners, which took me till this afternoon; when I detached the Hon. Captain Stopford in the Spencer, with the Donegal and Atlas, which latter

ter had lost her bowsprit, with the prizes to Jamaica; and being anxious, with Rear-Admiral Cochrane, that he should return to his command, where his services must be wanted, a jury mainmast is fitting to the Northumberland, under this island, to enable her to get to windward, when I shall order the Agamemnon, which is staying by her, to accompany the Rear-Admiral to his station; and I am now proceeding with the Canopus, Rear-Admiral Louis, Acasta, and Magicienne, off St Domingo, to make certain of the Imperial and Diomede being completely wrecked, after which I shall repair to Jamaica.

Having recited the transactions of this glorious combat, which will fairly add another sprig of laurel to our naval history, and assist in promoting our country's good, I am Sir, &c.

J. T. DUCKWORTH.

BRITISH LINE.

With general Return of Killed and Wounded.

	GUNS.	K.	W.
Superb, Adm. Sir J. Duckworth Capt. Keats	74	6	56
Northumberland, Hon. Adm. Cochrane, Capt. Tobin	74	21	79
Spencer, Hon. Capt. Stopford	74	18	50
Agamemnon, Sir Edw. Berry,	64	1	13
Canopus, Adm. Louis, Capt. Austen	80	8	22
Donegal, Capt. Malcolm	80	12	37
Atlas, Capt. Pym	74	8	11
Total (342)		74	268

Officers wounded.—*Superb*, Lieut. Chas. Patriarch, badly; Wm. Pickering, master, ditto; and four midshipmen slightly. —*Northumberland*, Lieut. Hon. G. F. Seymour, badly; four midshipmen, badly, and three slightly.—*Spencer*, Capt. Hon. Robert Stopford, slightly; Lieut. James Harris, ditto; Lieut. Jas. Cuthbertson, marines, badly; and one midshipman slightly.—*Donegal*, John Airey, master, and three midshipmen, all badly. —*Atlas*, Wm. Moubray master, and Stephen Spargo, boatswain.—*Canopus* and *Agamemnon* none.

Killed.—Martin Oates, boatswain of the Spencer.—C. H. Kynaston, midshipman of the Donegal, and Dav. Ridgeway, midshipman of the Northumberland.

FRENCH LINE.

	GUNS	K. & W.
L'Imperial, Adm. Lesseigues Capt. le Pigot	120	sup. 350
Diomede, —— Henri	84	sup. 300
Alexandre, —— Garreau	84	300
Jupitre, —— Laiguel	74	200
Le Brave, —— Coude	74	200

The two first went on shore, and were afterwards burnt. The latter three taken, and sent to Jamaica. The Felicite and Comete frigates, and Diligente corvette escaped.

Superb, Feb. 8. 1806.

SIR,

Having acquainted you of my intentions to fire the Imperial and Diomede, I have now the satisfaction to say, that Captain Dunn, whom I had employed on that service, had rescued all the prisoners from perishing through a tremendous sea, and completed the whole of the service highly to my satisfaction and his own honour, which I am to desire you will state to the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty; and I am, Sir, your's &c. J. T. DUCKWORTH.

Admiral Duckworth, in another letter, expresses his sincere thanks to the Admirals Cochrane and Louis, and to the officers, seamen, and marines, for the great judgement, gallantry and skill, displayed in the above action.

In a second dispatch from Admiral Sir John Duckworth, dated at Portroyal in Jamaica, Feb. 24. announcing his arrival there with his prizes, he vindicates the conduct of Capt. Henri of the Diomede, who is said to have run his ship on shore after she had struck,—it being ascertained, after a strict examination, that Sir Edward Berry and Capt. Dunn had mistaken the Braave for the Diomede.

The following are some further particulars of the above action:

The Northumberland, Admiral Cochrane's ship, which bore the brunt of the battle, went into action with 200 men short of her complement; that ship and the Superb, owing to their superior sailing, were warmly engaged twenty minutes before the rest of our squadron. The Northumberland had the fire of three French ships upon her for 40 minutes, and nearly a third part of our loss fell upon her. Admiral Cochrane, say some of the letters, proved himself a second Nelson, and was in imminent danger.

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He received a stroke on the head from a splinter, and had his hat carried off by the wind of a cannon ball. A letter from on board the Superb says—"Capt. Keats, before we began, suspended to the mizen stay a portrait of our beloved Hero (Nelson.) There it remained unhurt, but was completely covered (so was Capt. K. himself) with the blood and brains of poor Brookbank, one of our boatswain's mates. Two or three minutes before the work of death began, officers hats off, on the quarter deck, our band played. "God save the King;" then came "Off she goes;" and next "Nelson of the Nile." Never was enthusiasm greater than ours, and to it we went with heart and hand."

It is remarkable, that upwards of 100 of the crew of his Majesty's ship Northumberland, were raised in Greenock.

Lieut. Seymour (son of the late Admiral Lord Hugh Seymour) received a most severe wound by a grapeshot, which carried away part of his under jaw. He is come home in the Kingsfisher, and is in a fair way of recovery.

The French paper the *Moniteur* contains a long account of the late action in St Domingo Bay. It is written by M. Cocault, Captain of the corvette La Diligente, which escaped out of the action, and arrived at Port Louis on the 26th of March—(Both the French frigates likewise sailed for Europe, but the Diligente parted with them in the English channel in a storm, and knows nothing of them.) With the usual *accuracy* of French statements, Adm. Duckworth's squadron is increased to *nine* sail of the line and several frigates, and the French squadron is reduced to *four*. L'Imperial, of 120 guns, is not mentioned in the account; but, notwithstanding the great disparity of force, Capt. Cocault asserts, that it was with the utmost difficulty the English obtained a victory, and he is quite sure that if the force had been *equal*, the English would have been *crushed*!—The *Moniteur*, in a note upon this account, throws out a censure upon the conduct of the French Admiral, for remaining so long in St Domingo, as he was ordered to continue his cruise. Capt. Cocault states, that he sailed from Brest with 15 ships of the line, six frigates, and four corvettes, on 13th December, and that on the 24th they separated into several squadrons. Ten sail of the line therefore remain unaccounted for.

The well-earned rewards of their King and Country have been already bestowed on the victors of St Domingo. A pension of 1000 l. a-year has been settled on Admiral Duckworth; the dignity of a Baronet of the United Kingdom has been conferred upon Admiral Louis, and Admiral Cochrane has been made a Knight of the Bath. The City of London have voted thanks and swords to Admirals Duckworth, Cochrane, and Louis.—The patriotic Fund have also voted the following donations:

To Admiral Duckworth, a vase, value 400 l.—to Admirals Cochrane and Louis, a vase each, value 300 l.—to each of the Captains and Commanders in the squadron, a sword, value 100 l. and a vase of the same value—to officers of the second class severely wounded, 100 l: slightly wounded 50 l.—to officers of the third class severely wounded, 50 l.; slightly wounded, 30 l.—to officers of the fourth class severely wounded, 40 l.; slightly wounded, 25 l.—to every seaman or marine, whose wounds may be attended with disability or loss of limb, 40 l.—to every seaman or marine dangerously wounded, 20 l. slightly wounded 10 l.—Relief to be afforded to the widows, orphans, parents, and relatives depending for support on the officers or men who fell in the action.

After all the vigilance and activity displayed by our fleets in watching the enemy's ports, it has been found impossible to keep up the blockade so effectually, as that they shall not find opportunities of getting out partial squadrons to sea. Besides the divisions from Rochefort and l'Orient, it is now certain that no less than 15 of the Brest fleet, with several frigates, got out of that port about the middle of December, of the destination of which we have yet no certain intelligence. They separated into three divisions a few days after they left Brest. One of these under Adm. Lesseigues, made its way to St Domingo, when it was fortunately met with, and defeated by Sir John Duckworth. The other squadron, which separated, commanded by Rear-Admiral Guillemay, consisted of the Foudroyant, of 84; Veteran, of 80, Jerome Bonaparte; L'Eole, L'Impetuex, Caffar, Aquillon, 74 each; and the Valeureux of 44. This squadron

was

was chaced by Admiral Duckworth off the Cape de Verds; and it appears from the information of the prisoners taken at St Domingo, that they were destined for Martinique, there to take on board Adm. Villaret Joyeuse, as Commander in Chief, and then to proceed to St Domingo, to join with those happily destroyed by us. It is supposed the ultimate object of the united squadron, was to proceed to the Havannah, to escort a quantity of treasure to France.

The third division of the Brest fleet is supposed to be destined for the East Indies.

One of the French divisions took off the Spanish coast a transport, with some officers and 150 men of the 2d regt. of foot, bound for Gibraltar. They took out the troops and most of the provisions, and burnt the transport. The same or another division took three ships, part of a large convoy which sailed from Corke in December. On board one of these, the Robert, were Generals Balfour and Montresor, and Major Maxwell, all of whom the French landed at Port Praya, one of the Cape de Verds, and left them there. These officers fortunately met with an American schooner, on board of which they took their passage for Barbadoes, where they arrived safe on the 18th of February.

The Trio of Liverpool, the Lord Nelson, and the Favourite sloop of war, were captured on the coast of Africa, in January, by a French squadron of one ship of the line and three frigates, supposed to be the Regulus, President, Sybille, and Surveillante, under M. L'Hermite, from L'Orient, which are stated to have arrived at Martinique.

Whatever may be the object or destination of these hostile squadrons, a sufficient British force has been sent in pursuit of them. Besides Sir John Duckworth's, detached from Lord Collingwood's fleet, and which has effected the destruction of one French division, Sir J. Borlase Warren, and Sir Richard Strachan, sailed in January from Portsmouth, with a force of seven ships of the line each, with orders to cruize off Madeira and to the southward. And Admiral Harvey has sailed to the westward with eight sail of the line, to scour the track homeward from the West Indies.

Sir J. B. Warren, with seven sail of the line, two frigates, two brigs, and a cutter, arrived off Madeira the 15th February, and continued cruising there on the 5th of March. It is said he has since gone to the Cape of Good Hope, from whence he is to proceed to the East Indies.

Sir Richard Strachan's squadron, consisting of seven sail of the line and two frigates, arrived off Madeira on the 10th of March, and remained off that island on the 14th.

The Gazette of the 5th April announces the following captures:—

Lord Collingwood's fleet having been driven by a strong east wind as far to the westward as Cape St Mary's, four French frigates and a brig escaped from Cadiz, on the evening of the 26th Feb. The one most astern was cut off and captured by the Hydra frigate; she proved to be Le Furet, French man of war brig, of 18 (pierced for 20) nine pounders and 130 men, only four years old, of the largest dimensions, and stored and victualled for five months.—Capt. Loring, of the Niobe, on the 28th March, gave chace to three French frigates, and a brig, standing out of L'Orient, and succeeded in cutting off and capturing the sternmost, Le Nearque, national corvette, of 16 guns and 97 men, stored and victualled for five months. The Glory and a frigate were left in chace of the hostile frigates, which are believed to be destined for the West Indies.

The Gazette contains a letter from Capt. Paget of the Egyptienne frigate, announcing a gallant action performed by the boats of that ship, in cutting out of the Bay of Muros, L'Alcide of Bourdeaux, a frigate-built ship, pierced for 34 guns, only two years old, and had, when last at sea, a complement of 240 men. Although she was moored close to the beach, and under the protection of two batteries, which kept up an incessant fire, we had not a man hurt.

The Gazette also announces the capture, by the King's Fisher sloop in the West Indies, of the Elizabeth, French privateer, of 14 guns and 102 men. She is a fine vessel, well armed and equipped, a very fast sailer, and had been a great annoyance to our trade. The Gazette also contains a list of 26 vessels taken by Admiral Cochrane's squadron, many of them armed; but most of them have been already separately announced.

The

The boats of the Colpoys schooner have cut out of a small port on the Spanish coast, three gun-luggers, having troops on board, with valuable cargoes of flax and steel, under a heavy fire of grape, from a battery of six 24 pounders. The boats had only two men wounded. The Spanish soldiers jumped overboard early in the action.

The Colpoys brig has had a most gallant action with a ship of superior force off Ferrol almost under the batteries. She peppered the enemy so well, that she forced her to run ashore where she bilged and sunk; the crew were saved by boats from the shore.

Letters received from an officer of the Eagle, 74, Capt. Cayley, dated March 8th off Cadiz, state, that during the late gales our blockading squadron was blown off that port, when three Spanish frigates escaped, and a corvette; but the latter was taken by one of our cruisers. The Eagle was to sail on the 9th April to Messina, to convoy down to Malta and Gibraltar the British troops under Sir James H. Craig, which had arrived there from Naples.

Our squadron at Messina has been reinforced by two ships of the line; and they ride at anchor in perfect security, at a distance of nine miles from the opposite Calabrian shore, which is so low and open, that any collection of the enemy's boats there might be easily destroyed. As to the passage between Scylla and Charybdis, the current is strong, the shore rocky, and difficult of access, and the landing almost impracticable.

The Bloodhound gun brig was a few days since nearly carried by a coup de main by a French privateer, full of men, while in the act of handing her sails, off the South Foreland, previous to coming to an anchor. About 40 of the privateer's crew got on board the gun brig; but as soon as our tars recovered from their first surprise, they were driven back to their own vessel, with the loss of more than one third of their number. The enemy, crowding all sail, made her escape, before the brig was in a situation to pursue her.

During the last days of February, a hurricane of unexampled violence raged on the coast of Holland and North of Germany. We have already given some details of the damage sustained on the Dutch coast. At Cuxhaven the tide rose 19 feet higher than at a common spring tide; the sea dikes were much damaged; several vessels were lost with their whole crews, and some, on the receding of the tide, were left a long way up the country, and cannot be got off. The vessels that suffered were mostly Danes and Swedes.

On the 10th March, during a violent gale, the Prosperous, Bens, of Whitehaven, was lost off the isle of Anglesea, and all on board perished.

Low indeed has the high spirit of the Spaniards sunk, if the following statement, which appears in all the London papers, be correct:—

"Among the more important contents of dispatches lately received from Lord Collingwood, is the correspondence between his Lordship and the Spanish Admiral D'Oliva, who it will be recollected was taken in the battle of Trafalgar, but afterwards escaped in his ship to Cadiz. D'Oliva, we understand, denies his being a prisoner, upon this unworthy pretence, that it was not his sword, but that of his Captain, which was carried to Admiral Collingwood. The fact is, that when his ship, after having struck, was boarded by a British officer, D'Oliva was lying on the quarter-deck, dreadfully wounded, great part of his face having been shot away, and apparently in the agonies of death. The British Lieutenant ordered him not to be disturbed, but desired to have his sword, as a token of his surrender.—A sword was accordingly delivered to him as that of the Admiral, and it is because this is now said to have been his Captain's, that this degenerate Spaniard, who rather indeed should be considered as an adopted Frenchman, now refuses to deliver himself up as a prisoner."

Domestic Intelligence.

Several communications have been lately made by the French government to the British Ministers. On the 17th of March, a flag of truce came into Dover from Boulogne, with a packet addressed to Mr Secretary Fox, which the bearer (a naval officer) desired might be forwarded without delay. Lord Keith immediately transmitted it to the Foreign Secretary's office. The subject underwent the consideration of three Cabinet

Cabinet Councils, and on Friday evening the 21st, a Note, written by Mr Fox himself, addressed to M. Talleyrand, was sent off to Lord Keith, to be forwarded without delay to France.

Other two communications of the same kind have been received by Ministers; but so strict is the secrecy observed regarding their contents, that nothing certain has transpired. It was at first supposed that they contained some proposals for an exchange of prisoners; a circumstance extremely probable; but the general conjecture is, that they relate to matters of still higher importance.

Some approximation towards an exchange of prisoners of war has however taken place between our Government and France.—Admiral Villeneuve, who commanded the combined fleets in the memorable battle of Trafalgar, with several other French officers, have obtained permission to return to France on their parole, and have accordingly been landed at Morlaix. Hopes are also entertained, that the difficulties respecting the liberation of such of our countrymen as were detained in France, previous to the commencement of hostilities, may be removed.—The Earl of Elgin, the Earl of Yarmouth, and Col. Abercrombie, have been permitted to return home, it is said, on their parole.

A Privy Council was held on Wednesday March 19. to investigate a charge against Lieut. Stevens, of the Trident, accused of having, in conjunction with the first Lieutenant Rutherford, and without a court-martial, caused three seamen to be punished in the East Indies, with such severity as to occasion their death in a few hours after. Lieut. Stevens, the surgeon, and other witnesses, have been discharged, but bound over to give evidence against Lieut. Rutherford, who has absconded, and for whose apprehension a reward of L. 300 is offered by a proclamation in the Gazette. He has been since apprehended at Scarborough.

A General Court was held at the Bank of England on Wednesday March 19. when the usual dividend of 3½ per cent. was ordered to be paid. The Governor informed the proprietors, that it was the wish of Government that they should retain at an interest of 3 per cent. until six months after a peace, the sum of three millions lent to Government for six years without interest, as a consideration for the renewal of the Bank Charter for 21 years. The proposal was assented to without opposition.

The Anniversary of the Benevolent Society of St Patrick's was celebrated on Monday March 17. The Duke of Sussex in the Chair. The Earl of Moira, and many distinguished characters, (upwards of 600) were present. The subscription amounted to the unprecedented sum of L. 1200.

At last Lancaster assizes, Edward Barlow, aged 69, (who has been the executioner for that county for 20 years, during which time he has officiated upon 54 criminals) was tried for horse-stealing, and found guilty,—Death.

New Ministry.

The death of that able and virtuous Minister, Mr Pitt, occasioned such a blank in the executive government of the country, that it was generally looked to as a sign of the dissolution of his Administration. In the present crisis of affairs, it was absolutely requisite that no interruption should be allowed to the public business; and accordingly his Majesty, immediately after the above event, desired a consultation with Lord Grenville. His Lordship, in a long conference with his Majesty on the 27th of January, was instructed to draw up a plan of such arrangements as should be agreeable to his Lordship and his political friends, comprehending as far as was eligible, men of all parties. His Lordship, after several consultations with the Prince of Wales, Mr Fox, Mr Windham and others, presented a list of a new administration to his Majesty, to which, after a few days deliberation, and some slight alteration in offices of interior importance, he was pleased to give his royal approbation. We understand the only measure on which a difference of opinion arose in the new arrangement, was a proposition earnestly pressed by Lord Grenville, for the annexation of a Military Council to the office of Commander in Chief, to which his Majesty, after some hesitation, gave his consent.

The change, by the new arrangement, is so very extensive through all the ministerial offices, that we deem a comprehensive view of the whole will be acceptable to our Readers.

New

ENGLAND.

Departments.	*New Administration.*	*Old Administration.*
Treasury	Lord Grenville (1st Lord)	Mr Pitt
	Lord H. Petty	Lord Lovaine
	Lord Althorpe	Lord Fitzharris
	Mr Wickham	Mr Long
	Mr Courtenay	Marquis Blandford
Secretaries ditto	Mr Vansittart	Mr Huskisson
	Mr King	Mr Bourne
President of Council	Earl Fitzwilliam	Earl Camden
Lord Privy Seal	Viscount Sidmouth	Earl Westmoreland
Sec. Foreign Department	Mr Fox	Lord Mulgrave
Under Secretaries ditto	Sir Francis Vincent	Mr Hammond
	General Walpole	Mr R. Ward
Secretary Home Department	Earl Spencer	Lord Hawkesbury
Under Secretary ditto	Mr W. Wynne	Mr King
Sec. Colonial Department	Mr Windham	Lord Castlereagh
Under Secretaries ditto		Mr Cooke
		Mr Penn
Lord Chancellor	Lord Erskine	Lord Eldon
Chancellor of the Exchequer	Lord Henry Petty	Mr Pitt
Admiralty	Mr Grey (Lord Howick)	Lord Barham
	Sir Philip Stephens	Admiral Gambier
	Admiral Markham	Sir Philip Stephens
	Sir C. M. Pole	Admiral Patton
	Sir H. B. Neale	Sir Evan Nepean
	Lord W. Russel	Mr Dickenson, jun.
	Lord Kensington	Lord Garlies
Secretary at War	General Fitzpatrick	Mr W. Dundas
Treasurer of the Navy	Mr Sheridan	Mr Canning
Paymaster of the Navy	Henry Scott Esq.	John Smith Esq.
Comptroller of ditto	Capt. Henry Nicholls	Sir A. S. Hammond
Board of Controul for India affairs	Lord Minto	Lord Castlereagh
	Lord Spencer	Lord Hawkesbury
	Mr Windham	Lord Mulgrave
	Mr Fox	Mr Pitt
	Lord Grenville	Lord Glenbervie
	Lord H. Petty	Lord Harrowby
	Lord Morpeth	Mr Wallace
	Mr H. Addington	Duke of Montrose
	Mr Sullivan	Earl of Clancarty
Joint Postmasters General	Earl of Buckinghamshire	Duke of Montrose
	Earl of Carysfort	Lord C. Spencer
President of Board of Trade	Lord Auckland	Duke of Montrose
Vice-President of ditto	Earl Temple	Mr Rose
Joint Paymasters of Army	Earl Temple	Mr Rose
	Lord J. Townshend	Lord C. Somerset
Master General of Ordnance	Earl of Moira	Earl of Chatham
Treasurer of Ordnance	Alex. Davison Esq.	Joseph Hunt Esq.
Clerk of ditto	John Calcraft Esq.	Hon. W. W. Pole
Storekeeper of ditto	John Macmahon Esq.	Mark Singleton Esq.
Clerk of deliveries ditto	J. M. Lloyd Esq.	Hon. C. Ashley
Master of Horse	Earl Carnarvon	Marquis Hertford
Master of the Mint	Lord C. Spencer	Earl Bathurst
Master of Stag Hounds	Earl of Albemarle	Earl Sandwich
Treasurer of Household	Lord Ossulston	Viscount Stopford
Chancellor duchy of Lancaster	Earl of Derby	Lord Harrowby
Capt. Band Gent. Pensioners	Lord St John	Viscount Falmouth
Surveyor of Crown Lands	Lord R. Spencer	Lord Glenbervie
Judge Advocate	Mr Bond	Sir C. Morgan
Attorney-General	Sir Arthur Pigott	Mr Percival
Solicitor-General	Sir Sam. Romilly	Sir V. Gibbs
Chancellor duchy of Cornwall	Mr Adam	Lord Erskine
Warden of Cinque Ports	Lord Hawkesbury	Right Hon. William Pitt

SCOT-

	SCOTLAND.		
Lord Advocate	Hon. Henry Erskine	Sir James Montgomery	
Solicitor General	John Clerk Esq.	Robert Blair Esq.	
Advocates-depute	Charles Ross Esq.	David Boyle Esq.	
	William Clerk Esq.	George Ross Esq.	
	George Cranston Esq.	Alex. Maconochie Esq.	
Agent for the Crown	William Inglis Esq.	Hugh Warrender Esq.	
	IRELAND.		
Lord Lieutenant	Duke of Bedford	Earl of Hardwicke	
Chief Secretary to ditto	Right Hon. Wm. Elliot	Right Hon. Charles Long	
Lord Chancellor	Right Hon. Geo. Ponsonby	Lord Redesdale	
Master of the Rolls	J. P. Curran Esq.	Right Hon. D. George	
Chancellor of Exchequer	Sir John Newport	Right Hon. John Foster	
Postmasters General	Earl of Donoughmore	Marquis of Ely	
	Lord Henry Fitzgerald	Marquis of Drogheda	
Clerk of the Crown	Earl of Granard	Earl of Limerick	

IRELAND.

DUBLIN-CASTLE, *March* 28.

The Duke of Bedford, who embarked at Holyhead on Tuesday night the 25th inst. on board his Majesty's yacht the Dorset, arrived in this harbour early this morning.—His Grace, on his arrival in Dublin, was received by the Lord Mayor, Aldermen, Sheriffs, and Commons of the city of Dublin. His Grace, attended by a squadron of dragoons, proceeded to the castle, and the Council having assembled at three o'clock, his Grace was introduced in form to his Excellency the Earl of Hardwicke, who received him sitting under the canopy of state in the Presence Chamber. The Council sitting, his Grace's commission was read, and the oath being administered to him, his Grace was invested with the collar of the Most Illustrious Order of Saint Patrick, and received the Sword of State from the Earl of Hardwicke. His Grace afterwards repaired to the Presence Chamber, and received the compliments of the Nobility and other persons of distinction upon his safe arrival, and taking upon him the Government of Ireland.

March 30.—This day about three o'clock, the Earl of Hardwicke, late Lord Lieutenant of Ireland, left the Castle, in order to embark on board his Majesty's yacht the Dorset, on his return to England. His Grace the Duke of Bedford, Lord Lieutenant, and the Earl of Hardwicke, went together from the Castle, in the State Coach, preceded by the leading coaches in which were the Officers of State, to the south wall where the yacht lay. They were escorted by a squadron of dragoons, and attended by a great number of the nobility and persons of distinction; the Lord Mayor, Sheriffs, several of the Aldermen and principal citizens in their carriages, followed by a concourse of people to the water side; the streets were lined by the regiments of infantry on Dublin duty. The Earl of Hardwicke received every demonstration of respect in passing through the streets from the people, who testified their regard by repeated wishes for his welfare and safe return to England. *Lond. Gaz.*

The State liveries of the new Lord Lieutenant are very rich and splendid. Those for twelve of the principal servants cost 100 guineas each suit.

The Duke of Bedford, the new Lord Lieutenant, has dismissed those active officers, Majors Sirr, Swan, and Sondes, from their official situations both at the Castle and as public Magistrates at the head of the police in Ireland. He has ordered the salaries they received from the revenue to be given as an augmentation of salary to the officers and soldiers attending the City of Dublin.

On the 28th of March, all the State prisoners, ten in number, were brought up from Kilmainham goal, before Mr Justice Day, and nine of them discharged, in consequence of the expiration of the Habeas Corpus Suspension Act. Mr Hevy, who was the tenth, was remanded, a bill of indictment having been found against him, some time since, for High Treason. It is supposed that he will be tried or discharged at the ensuing Commission. Mr Hevy is the person who received 150 l. damages against Major Sirr, for false imprisonment, about four years ago.

On the 10th of March the Weavers' corporation of Dublin met to consider of a petition to Parliament for the repeal of the Union; but it being the sense of the meeting, that such an application could only tend to embarrass the Government, the question was adjourned *sine die.*

Scottish Chronicle.

ADDRESS TO THE EARL OF MOIRA.

ON Saturday, March 29. a numerous and respectable meeting of the inhabitants of Edinburgh, called by the Lord Provost and Magistrates by public advertisement, was held in the Parliament house, for the purpose of voting an address to the Earl of Moira, expressive of their sentiments of respect for his public and private character.

The Lord Provost having taken the chair, and stated the business of the meeting, moved that a Committee be appointed to draw up the address. And his Lordship, with the Lord Advocate, Sir Wm. Forbes, and Professor Dugald Stewart, having accordingly retired, and prepared the following address, it was presented to the meeting, read by the Lord Advocate, unanimously approved of, and ordered to be signed and transmitted by the Lord Provost to his Lordship.

"*To the Right Hon. the Earl of Moira, &c.*

"MY LORD,

"On your Lordship's removal, for the present, from the Military Command in Scotland, to an important situation in the Councils and in the armies of our Sovereign, we, the Magistrates and Inhabitants of the City of Edinburgh, offer, with one consent, to your Lordship, this tribute of our respect and cordial attachment.

"We recollect with gratitude, that when the Nation was threatened with a powerful and dangerous invasion, your Lordship's presence commanded our confidence, and renewed our vigour; your military talents collected all our resources, and concentrated our strength, and under your Lordship, this country rose at once to a state of proud defiance, justifying every expectation excited by your high military character and renown: while your Lordship's mild and conciliatory virtues, added to our respect and gratitude, sentiments of the warmest personal esteem and affection.

"Impressed with these feelings, we cannot refrain from testifying our unfeigned joy, that the alliance your Lordship has formed with the amiable representative of one of our noble Scottish families, affords a sure pledge for the continuance of your connection with this part of the United Kingdoms.

"Signed in our name, and in our presence, at Edinburgh, this 29th day of March, 1806, by

(Signed) WM. FETTES, Provost."

The Lord Provost has received from Lord Moira the following answer to the Address:—

"*London, April* 3. 1806.

"MY LORD,

"I have the honour to acknowledge the letter in which your Lordship has had the goodness to inclose to me the Address from the City of Edinburgh.

"To say that I am flattered by such a testimony would be a very inadequate expression; for the compliment applies to the gratification of sentiments much more lively than my vanity. Having appreciated with the truest sensibility, the manly and generous confidence I experienced from the city, during the whole of my residence with you, it must be no ordinary satisfaction to me that the Magistrates and Inhabitants should wish to record the continuance of dispositions towards me in which I have reason to take so much pride.

"My efforts to methodize the internal resources of Scotland would have been very insufficient, had it not been for the uncommon zeal and energy with which, in all quarters, my recommendations were carried into effect; yet when you ascribe to me more merit in the result of the arrangements than my suggestions could be entitled to assume, my consciousness does not diminish the obligation for the stamp which you have put upon my services. That very partiality is a proof of kindness, and augments the claim of my acknowledgements. If, in the exercise of the functions entrusted to me, I in any degree, however humble, succeeded so far as to promote the objects of his Majesty's paternal care for the security of Scotland, I must deem myself most fortunate.

"I beg your Lordship to accept my sincerest thanks, for the polite terms with which you have accompanied the communication: and let me intreat you to assure the Magistrates and City, that this valuable testimony of their regard is met by me with the warmest gratitude, and repaid by me with the most unfeigned attachment.

"I have the honour, my Lord, to be, with high respect, your Lordship's most obedient and humble servant,

(Signed) MOIRA."

"The Right Hon. the Lord Provost of Edinburgh."

Lists

Lintseed.—The following question, lately decided by the Court of Justiciary, should serve as a caution to all importers of Lintseed:—

"One of the officers of the Board of Trustees seized a considerable quantity of Lintseed in Leith, because it was of bad quality, and unfit for sowing; and brought an action before the Sheriff of Edinburgh, to have it forfeited in terms of the statutes regulating the importation. After a good deal of litigation, and examining witnesses as to the quality of the seed, the Sheriff pronounced sentence of forfeiture, &c. from which the proprietor of the seed appealed to the High Court of Justiciary, and pled, in the first place, that the seed was sent by his foreign correspondent without orders; and 2dly, that the law permitted the importation of such seed *for crushing into Oil*, for which purpose alone he would sell the seed in question. On the other hand, it was contended by the officer, that the law absolutely prohibited the importation of all *bad* Lintseed into Scotland, no matter what should be the purpose of importing it; and that the plea of its being intended for *crushing into Oil* ought not to be listened to, as under such a pretext, much bad seed might evidently be imported, and sold *for sowing*, either by itself, or mixed with good seed, to the very great prejudice of flax-dressers, and the interests of the Linen manufacture. Their Lordships, after hearing Counsel, and considering printed papers for the parties, affirmed the Sheriff's judgment of forfeiture, and found the proprietor liable in expences, &c."

On the 24th March, was held in the Marischal College, Aberdeen, the annual competition among the students in the Greek Class, for the Silver Pen given by the Right Hon. the Earl of Buchan. The exercise prescribed, was a translation from the Greek into Latin and English, which many performed much to the satisfaction of the judges; the premium was decreed to Alex. Nicoll, son of Mr John Nicoll in Monymusk.

Thursday the 27th March, the Glasgow Society for the Sons of the Ministers of the Established Church of Scotland, held their sixteenth anniversary meeting in the Tontine Tavern. The sermon was preached by the Rev. Mr Forrester of Linton. They distributed, for the excellent purposes of the charity, the annual interest of their increasing capital, together with the liberal collection of upwards of 75l. received at the church door.

The collections for the British and Foreign Bible Society, in the churches and chapels under the jurisdiction of the Presbytery of Edinburgh, with a few other donations sent to Dr Hunter, amount to 665l. 18s. 4½d.

On Sunday, March 30. the new Episcopal chapel at Leith (called St James's) was opened for divine service, when an excellent sermon suitable to the occasion, was delivered to a crowded audience by their pastor, the Rev. Dr Lloyd.

The subscriptions at Edinburgh for the relief of the wounded, and the relations of those that have fallen in the late naval engagements, amounted, on the 1st of April, to above 9000 l.—and those for Lord Nelson's monument to near 1200 l. The liberality of individuals on this occasion has been highly conspicuous. Many noblemen have subscribed 100l. each, and Thomas Coutts Esq. banker in London, has remitted to the treasurer 100 l. towards the erection of the monument.

A considerable sum was some time since subscribed by the inhabitants of Glasgow for erecting a statue of Mr Pitt in that city. Since the death of that illustrious Statesman, the Committee for receiving subscriptions have had a meeting, and have resolved that the measure shall be immediately carried into effect.

All the volunteer corps of the city of Edinburgh and neighbourhood have been inspected in the course of last month, by the inspecting officers of the district, and the state of their arms and equipment highly approved of. On the 28th of March, the 1st Regiment Royal Edinburgh, (gentlemen serving entirely at their own expence), opened their *twelfth campaign* with a parade of 715.

The 2d battalion of the Royals from the West Indies, is arrived at Leith, and marched for Stirling; also, the 3d battalion of the 8th, or the King's, at Berwick. The 74th regiment, from India, quartered at Leith, have marched for Glasgow. About 200 of this very highly estimated corps entered with the 94th, or Scots Brigade, in India.

The customhouse duties received at Port-Glasgow and Greenock last year (1805) amounted to 490,285 l. 0s. 9½d. The drawbacks and bounties paid, 151,490 l. 2s. 1d. Among the exports were 3,219,555 yards of linens, and 24,699,700 yards of manufactured cottons.

On the 23d of January, six shares of the British Linen Company Stock were sold by public auction at 193 per cent. It was put up at 135, the former selling price.

A new company for insurance against fire, was last year (July 1805,) instituted in Edinburgh, under the name of the *Caledonian Insurance Company*. It consists of 400 respectable members, and the stock is L.150,000. A few days ago, ten shares of this

this stock were purchased at a premium of 100 per cent. on *the sum advanced* by the original proprietor.

Another Scots insurance company has this year been established in Fife, under the name of the *Fife Insurance Company*. Its capital L.50,000.

The subscription for the Fraserburgh New Harbour now exceeds 1900 l.

In the month of October last, a boy digging in the sands near Kinross-house, found a bunch of keys in a very decayed state. The loch at that time was within narrower bounds, on account of the severe drought. It appears from history, that the keys of Lochleven Castle were thrown into the loch, after Douglas had effected the escape of Queen Mary, (Sunday, 2d May, 1568); and it is conjectured that the keys abovementioned may be them.

An inhabitant of Edinburgh having been committed lately to the guard-house, on pretence of his being impressed for the navy without the interposition of a peace officer, the Magistrates, upon an investigation of the matter, declared their disapprobation of such proceedings, and their determination to prevent a repetition of them in future. The party transgressing was fined in five guineas, besides the expences of prosecution.

Suicide.—Some weeks ago, a merchant in Ceres, in Fife, in a momentary fit of despair (occasioned, it is said, by some domestic broils, and derangement of his affairs), cut his throat with a razor. A few minutes had only elapsed, when returning reason made him repent the rash act. He came out of the room, and quietly submitted to the operations of a surgeon, who had been sent for from Cupar. The wound did not seem of a dangerous nature; but, by some mismanagement of his keepers, in the tight manner in which he was kept bound, notwithstanding he was, to all appearance, perfectly recollected, it terminated, on the 14th of March, the life of this unhappy man. His remains were not permitted to be deposited in the church-yard, but were carried in a cart, attended by a numerous concourse of spectators, to a place in that neighbourhood, on a line of march appropriated for the reception of suicides, called the *Cairn Green*, and there interred.

Duel.—On Sunday morning, April 13. two officers of the 71st regiment, in garrison at Glasgow, exchanged a shot in the green, when one of them was wounded, but not dangerously, in the thigh.

On Tuesday the 25th March, two gentlemen were fined by the Sheriff of Edinburgh, one for giving a blow, and the other for sending a challenge: the former in 20 guineas, and the latter in 30.

Some months ago, John Fleming, farmer at Gartsherrie, parish of Old Monkland, contracted with an engineer and a millwright, to erect a steam engine to drive a flax mill and rollers, and a threshing mill, to go all at once, or separately. This machine, being finished, has been found fully to answer all the purposes intended; and, being the first of the kind erected in Scotland, fitted to prepare and dress lint, independent of the weather, it must prove of great use to the country.

Cow pox.—In the year 1805, 1651 children have been VACCINATED *gratis* at the Public Dispensary of Edinburgh, all of whom have gone through the disease with perfect ease and safety, and though many of them have been frequently exposed to the contagion of the natural *Small Pox*, not one of them has been subjected to that loathsome and dangerous disease.

Only *twenty-one* children have died in the year 1805 at Glasgow, of the *small-pox*; such has been the advantage of the cow-pox inoculation.

In the populous county of Ayr, Vaccination has been universally adopted; in consequence of which, the Small Pox has been nearly exterminated, only two cases of that dreadful disease, (brought from Ireland), having occurred there for a long time past.

The Committee of the Royal Jennerian Society have published their Report on the cases of failure of vaccination, which had been so industriously circulated. It states, that after the most mature investigation, they have found that most of the cases urged in proof of the inefficacy of vaccination, are either wholly unfounded, or grossly misrepresented; that where the cases have been unfavourable, it has arisen from the negligence with which the operation has been performed; and that in consequence of the prejudices against vaccination, it will be seen by the Bills of Mortality that nearly 2000 lives have been lost by the small-pox, in London, during the last year.

CIVIL APPOINTMENTS.

Feb. 14. His Majesty has granted the dignity of a Viscount of Ireland, to John Henry Baron Templeton, by the title of Viscount Templeton.

Dublin Castle, March 25. His Majesty has appointed the Right Hon. George Ponsonby his Majesty's Chancellor and Keeper of the Great Seal of Ireland, (in room of Lord Redesdale).

Dublin Castle, March 28. His Grace the Lord Lieutenant has appointed the Rt. Hon. William Elliot to be his Chief Secretary.

His Majesty has been pleased to appoint Edward Mayne Esq. one of the Justices of

of Common Pleas in Ireland, in room of Mathias Finucane Esq. resigned.

J. P. Curran Esq. is appointed Master of the Rolls in Ireland, in room of the Right Hon. Dennis George.

The Earl of Granard (brother-in-law to the Earl of Moira) is appointed Clerk of the Crown and Hanaper in Ireland, in room of the Earl of Limerick.

The Earl of Donoughmore, and Lord Henry Fitzgerald, are appointed Joint Postmasters general of Ireland, in room of the Marquisses of Ely and Drogheda.

April 1. The King has been pleased to grant the dignity of an Earl of the United Kingdom to Charles Viscount Newark, and the heirs male of his body, by the stile and title of Earl Manvers. And

—To Horatio Baron Walpole, and the heirs male of his body, by the stile and title of Earl of Orford, in Suffolk.

—To grant the dignities of Viscount and Earl of the United Kingdom to Charles Lord Grey of Howick, General of his Majesty's forces, and his heirs male, by the titles of Viscount Howick, and Earl Grey.

—To grant the dignity of a Baronet of the United Kingdom, to the following gentlemen, and their respective heirs male, viz.—Joseph Scott of Great Barr, in Staffordshire Esq.—Alex. Macdonald Lockhart of Lee and Carnwath Esq.—John Morris of Clasemont in Glamorganshire Esq.--Alex. Ramsay of Balmain in Kincardineshire, Esq. And John Lubbock of Lamas in Norfolk, Esq.

Whitehall, March 29. The King has granted the dignity of a Baronet of the United Kingdom to Sir Thomas Louis of Chelston, Knight, Commander of the Sicilian Order of St Ferdinand and of Merit, and Rear-Admiral of the White Squadron, and the heirs male of his body.

—To nominate the Hon. Alex. Cochrane, Rear-Admiral of the White, to be one of the Knights Companions of the Most Hon. Order of the Bath.

April 8. The King has appointed the Right Hon. Francis Lord Napier, his Majesty's High Commissioner to the General Assembly of the Church of Scotland.

Henry Grant Esq. is appointed Private Secretary to the First Lord of the Admiralty.

The Duke of Norfolk is appointed Lord Lieutenant of Middlesex, in room of the Marquis of Titchfield.

On the 18th of April the Hon. Henry Erskine, his Majesty's Advocate, was unanimously elected Representative in Parliament for the boroughs of North Berwick, Haddington, Dunbar, Jedburgh, and Lauder, in room of John Dalrymple Esq. resigned. North Berwick was the returning borough.

On the 1st of April Beeston Long Esq. was chosen Governor, and Sir Brook Watson Bart. Deputy Governor of the Bank of England for the ensuing year.

On the 10th of April, the Hon. William Fullerton Elphinston was chosen Chairman, and Edward Parry Esq. Deputy chairman of the Court of Directors of the India Company for the ensuing year.

On the 25th of March Sir John Sinclair Bart. was elected President of the Board of Agriculture for the ensuing year, by ballot,—the numbers being for Sir John 20—for Lord Sheffield 10.

The Duke of Norfolk was chosen, same day, President of the London Society of Arts.

Alexander Baxter, Esq. of Glassel is appointed Lord Rector, and Sir Robert Burnet of Leys, Dean of Faculty, in the University and Marischal College of Aberdeen.

The King has presented the Rev. Thos. Inglis to the church of Dunscore.

The King has been graciously pleased to grant unto John Gilchrist of Camberwell, in the county of Surry, L.L.D. late Professor of the Hindostanee Language in the College of Fort William, at Calcutta, his royal licence and authority, to take and use the surname of Borthwick in addition to and before his present surname of Gilchrist, out of respect to the memory of his late grandmother Elizabeth Borthwick, deceased, descended from the ancient and noble family of Borthwick in Scotland.

Military Appointments.

Lieut. Gen. John Lord Hutchinson is appointed Governor of Londonderry and Culmore, in room of Gen. Hale, deceast.

Lieut.-Col. Sir Wm. Keir Knt. is appointed adjutant general of his Majesty's forces in Bengal.

MARRIAGES.

Feb. 17. At Copenhagen, his Royal Highness Prince Christian (son of the late Hereditary Prince of Denmark, to whose title he now succeeds) to the Princess Charlotte of Mecklenburgh.

March 8. At Fort William, Lieut. Col. Macdonald, to Miss Frances Cochran, youngest daughter of Thos. Cochran, Esq. Captain of Invalids.

April 8. At Edinburgh, the Rev. Robert Adam, of the Scots Episcopal church, to Mrs Kenny, widow of Charles Kenny of St Catherine's, Esq.

—. At Helmsdale, Lieut. William Grant, 71d regiment, to Miss Jane Houston, only daughter of the late Capt. Houston, 71st regiment.

BIRTHS.

BIRTHS.

Feb. 28. At Madeira, the Lady of Andrew Wardrope Esq. merchant, a daughter.

March 19. At Arbroath, the Hon. Mrs David Lyell, a son.

27. At Edinburgh, the Lady of Brig. Gen. Dirom of Mount Annan, a daughter.

27. At Edinburgh, Mrs Macleod of Rasay, a son.

—. At ditto, Lady Louisa Ord, a daughter.

29. At ditto, the Lady of David Boyle Esq. advocate, a son.

30. At Craigo, Mrs Carnegie of Craigo, a daughter.

—. Mrs Bruce of Kennet, a son.

—. At Wilton lodge, the Lady of James Anderson Esq. a son.

—. Mrs Blair of Blair, a daughter.

April 1. Mrs Urquhart of Craigston, a son.

1. At Luffingham, in Rutlandshire, the Lady of Lieut. Col. Ainslie, a daughter.

9. At Edinburgh, Mrs Monteith of Rochsoles, a daughter.

—. At Bath, Lady Charlotte Drummond, (daughter of the Duke of Athole), a son.

DEATHS.

Lately, at Calcutta, Major-General Christopher Green, Commandant of the Artillery on the Bengal establishment.

Dec. 16. At St Vincent's, of the yellow fever, Captain M'Gregor, of the 90th regt. and on the 19th, Captain Austin, of the same regiment.

Dec. 25. In prison at the Havannah, Col. Bowles, the Cherokee Chief. An apprehension of being poisoned prevented his using the food offered by the Spaniards, and for 40 days he subsisted on oranges alone, and was in consequence reduced to a mere skeleton.

Jan. 1. At Hutton, near Penrith, whither he had gone to be minister of a dissenting congregation, the Rev. Robert Potts, aged 81, late minister of the united parishes of Ettrick and Buccleuch.

Jan. 16. At Jamaica, Captain James Graham, son of Robert Graham Burdon Esq. of Feddal.

Jan. At Madrid, Don Juan de Langara, an old and experienced Spanish Admiral. He was of a proud and independent turn of mind, and has left a widow and family in rather an indigent situation.

—. At Cadiz, Don Frederico Gravina, another old Spanish Admiral. He commanded the Spanish division in the battle of Trafalgar, and was wounded in the arm, which ultimately proved the cause of his death.

Feb. 18. At Bologna, Madam Banti, the celebrated singer. She caught cold upon her return from the Carnival of Venice, which brought on a fever, of which she died after a few days illness.

Feb. 26. At Bermuda, whither he had gone for the recovery of his health, Sir Andrew Mitchell, K. B. Admiral of the Blue, and Commander in chief on the American station;—an able, active, and humane officer, universally respected and beloved. He was interred with high military honours.

—. At Madeira, Lady Georgiana Elliot, sister to the Marquis of Stafford, of a consumption.

Feb. 27. At Armagh, in Ireland, Lieut.-Col. Gideon Shairp, of the 9th foot, Deputy Quarter Master-General.

Feb. At Paris, the celebrated Madame de Montesson, the wife, though not acknowledged as such, of the late Duke of Orleans.

—. At Constantinople, the Sultana Valide, mother of the Grand Seignor, aged 73.

Lately, At St Petersburgh, suddenly, Dr Grieve, a medical gentleman.

March 5. At Exmouth, aged 21, Captain William Henry Maxwell, of the 3d regt. of foot guards.

8. At Edinburgh, after a short illness, Mr Robert Barr, manufacturer, Paisley, in the 72d year of his age.

10. At Vienna, of an inflammatory fever, Count Colloredo, one of the ablest and honestest ministers of his Imperial Majesty.

10. At Paris, M. Tronchet, the celebrated counsel for Louis XVI.

15. At Edinburgh, Jane Hamilton Napier, youngest daughter; on the 19th, Archibald Hamilton Napier, youngest son; and on the 29th, Margaret Symson Napier, second daughter of Mr Francis Napier, writer to the signet.

16. At London, James Donaldson, Esq. of Thornhill, Ayrshire, formerly of Bannachra, Dumbartonshire.

16. At Myrehead, in the parish of Drysdale, Mr Walter Irving, preacher of the gospel, aged 87, and 49 years schoolmaster of said parish.

16. At Royogare, Glenlyon, Perthshire, Mr Peter Campbell, sen. aged 91.

17. At Dalswinton, Master Charles Staig Miller, second son of Major William Miller, late of the Royal regiment of horse guards.

19. At Glenlyon, David Campbell of Glenlyon, Esq.

19. At Newcastle, in his 45th year, Andrew Young, M.D. and Fellow of the Royal College of Physicians in Edinburgh.

21. At London, aged 64, Henri Francis, Gen. Count Bulkley, formerly Colonel Proprietaire of the Irish regiment of Bulkley, in the service of the King of France

March

March 21. At Edinburgh, James Hume, Esq. of Fealford, Airshire.

21. At Dunse, Captain Archibald Douglas, late of the 43d regiment.

22. At Strabane, aged 92, James Hamilton, Esq. He was interred in the family vault on the 1st April, attended by not less than 6000 of the respectable neighbourhood. He married, in the year 1750, Eleanor, sister to the present Earl of Castlestewart, and has left four sons and one daughter.

22. At Aberdeen, Charles Gordon, Esq. late of Blelack, in the 45th year of his age.

23. At London, after a long illness, G. F. Pinto, a celebrated violin performer.

23. At Aucharnick, Lieut.-Col. Louis Grant of Aucharnick.

23. At Edinburgh, Mrs Blaw, widow of the late James Blaw, Esq.

23. At the Isle of Wight, Steuart Balneavis, Esq. second son of the deceased Col. Balneavis, of the Scotch brigade.

—. At London, Lady Strange, widow of the late Sir Richard, and mother of Sir Thomas, Chief Justice of Madras, in the 86th year of her age.

—. At ditto, Haviland Lemesurier, Esq. Commissary-General to the forces late in Egypt and in the Mediterranean.

—. At the Plantation, near Guisbro', in his 78th year, General John Hall, Governor of Londonderry, and formerly Colonel of the 17th light dragoons. He has left 17 children.

24. At Memel, James Biggs, Esq. formerly of Glasgow.

25. At South Queensferry, Mrs Inglis, spouse of Mr Edward Inglis, surgeon in the Royal Navy.

25. At Hawick, in the 63d year of his age, and 39th of his ministry, John Young, D.D. author of some ingenious essays on political subjects, which were published in 1794, and had a most extensive sale.

—. At Paisley, in the 72d year of his age, Mr Andrew Brown, a respectable merchant and manufacturer, and who had been frequently a Magistrate of that town.

26. At London, J. Edward Maddocks, Esq. In a fit of mental derangement, this unhappy gentleman put a period to his life by cutting his throat with a case knife. He was formerly married to Lady —— Kerr, (daughter of the Marquis of Lothian), who predeceased him, and by whom he has left three daughters.

26. At Pittenweem, Fifeshire, Mr Thos. Martin, in the 81st year of his age.

—. At Woolwich, Lieut.-Col. George Scott, of the Royal Artillery.

—. At Bath, Sir John Honywood Bart. Member of Parliament for Honiton.

28. At Bodney-hall, in Suffolk, Madame Elizabeth de Levis de Mirepois, aged forty-nine. This Lady, descended from one of the most distinguished families in France, forsook early in life the fascinating allurements of a Court, for the retirement and austerity of a monastic life. From the storm of the French revolution, the Benedictine Convent (of which she had been a member thirty-one years, and superior twenty-two) sought shelter in England, and found an asylum in the above county, where for the last fifteen years the nuns have been occupied in the education of Catholic young ladies.

March 29. At Edinburgh, after a short illness, Lady Janet Traill, spouse of James Traill Esq. of Hobbister, Sheriff depute of Caithness, and sister of the last Earl of Caithness. Her remains were interred in the family vault in the chapel of Roslin.

29. At Musselburgh, Miss Helen Kilgour, sister of Dr Martin Kilgour, Musselburgh.

29. At Auchinblain, Robert Nimmo, Esq. of Auchinblain, in the 76th year of his age.

30. At Wool, aged 20, Miss Elizabeth Scott, youngest daughter of Charles Scott, Esq. of Wool.

—. At London, Dr William Rowley, an eminent physician.

—. At Dublin, the Marquis of Ely. His Lordship is succeeded in his title and estates by his son Lord Loftus, one of the Representatives in Parliament for the county of Wexford.

31. At Lerwick in Shetland, aged 71, Andrew Bolt of Berry Esq.

31. At London, in the sixty-ninth year of his age, the Right Honourable George Macartney, Earl, Viscount, and Baron Macartney of Ireland, and Baron Macartney of Packhurst, and Auchinleck in Great Britain, Knight of the Bath, and a Privy Councillor in both kingdoms. His Lordship married in 1768, Jane, daughter of the late Earl of Bute, but having no issue, all his titles are extinct. Lord Macartney was indebted for his elevation in the world to the late Henry Lord Holland. He was originally intended for physic, and was travelling abroad to improve himself in that science, when he accidentally met with and formed an intimacy with Mr Stephen Fox, his Lordship's eldest son, and father of the present Lord Holland. At this time Mr Macartney rendered his friend some very essential service: what it was, we do not pretend to state; but it was of a nature to awaken the most grateful sentiments of Lord Holland, who, though he was not popular as a public character, had many private virtues; and among them, a never failing spirit of remuneration for good offices to himself or any of his family. He there-

therefore became the warm patron and friend of Mr Macartney, whose qualities and talents justified that partiality, which invited him to leave the pursuit of medicine for that of politics. At this time it was thought adviseable to send a Minister to St Petersburgh, whose personal qualifications might render him agreeable to the Empress Catherine, and Mr Macartney was accordingly appointed to succeed the Earl of Buckinghamshire at that Court. In the negociation of a Commercial Treaty between the two countries, which was attended with uncommon difficulties, he gave great satisfaction to the British merchants and Government; and thereby acquired that political reputation which occasioned his being subsequently employed in offices of great trust and importance, all of which he executed with so much understanding and ability, as successively to be honoured with the Order of the Bath, a Peerage of Ireland, and at length with a Peerage of Great Britain. His Lordship was Governor of Grenada, in 1780, when that island was obliged to surrender to a superior French force under the Marquis de Bouille. He was afterwards Governor of Madras, but retired many years ago from all public employments. His remains were interred at Chiswick in a very private manner.

April 1. At Devonshire house, London, in the 49th year of her age, the Most Noble Georgiana, Duchess of Devonshire; a Lady long distinguished in the gay and fashionable world for her exquisite beauty, refined taste, and elegance of manners.—Her Grace was the eldest daughter of John, Earl Spencer; was born June 9. 1757, and married to William, the present Duke of Devonshire, June 6. 1774, by whom she has left issue, Lady Georgiana, now Lady Morpeth; Lady Elizabeth Henrietta; and the Marquis of Hartington, who was born at Paris in 1790. Her Grace's disorder was a liver complaint, to which she had for a long time been subject. The first attack took place about twelve months since, and terminated in the yellow jaundice.

1. At Berlin, Prince Julius Ferdinand Leopold, youngest son of the King of Prussia.

3. At Edinburgh, Mrs Adair, relict of Dr James Adair, physician at Harrow.

4. At Newington, Benjamin Bell, Esq. of Hunthill and Newington, an eminent surgeon in Edinburgh, author of the *System of Surgery*, and of a *Treatise on Ulcers*, and one of the Directors of the British Linen Company.

13. At his seat of Ballendalloch, in the 86th year of his age, General James Grant, Colonel of the 11th regt. of Foot, and Governor of Stirling Castle.

Price of Stocks.

1806.	Bank Stock.	Omnium.	3 per cent Consols.
Apr. 4.	208 7	3 pr.	60 ½
11.	207	3¾ —	60 ½
18.	206 7½	3 —	61 ¾
21.	208¼	3 —	60 ¼

Prices of Grain per quarter, Corn Exchange, London.

1806.	Wheat.	Barley.	Oats.	Pease.
	s. s.	s. s.	s. s.	s. s.
April 4.	60 76	26 33	22 29	28 34
11.	30 86	28 35	26 33	28 34
18.	70 84	32 37	26 30	30 43
21.	70 78	30 36	24 29	29 38

Prices of Grain at Haddington.

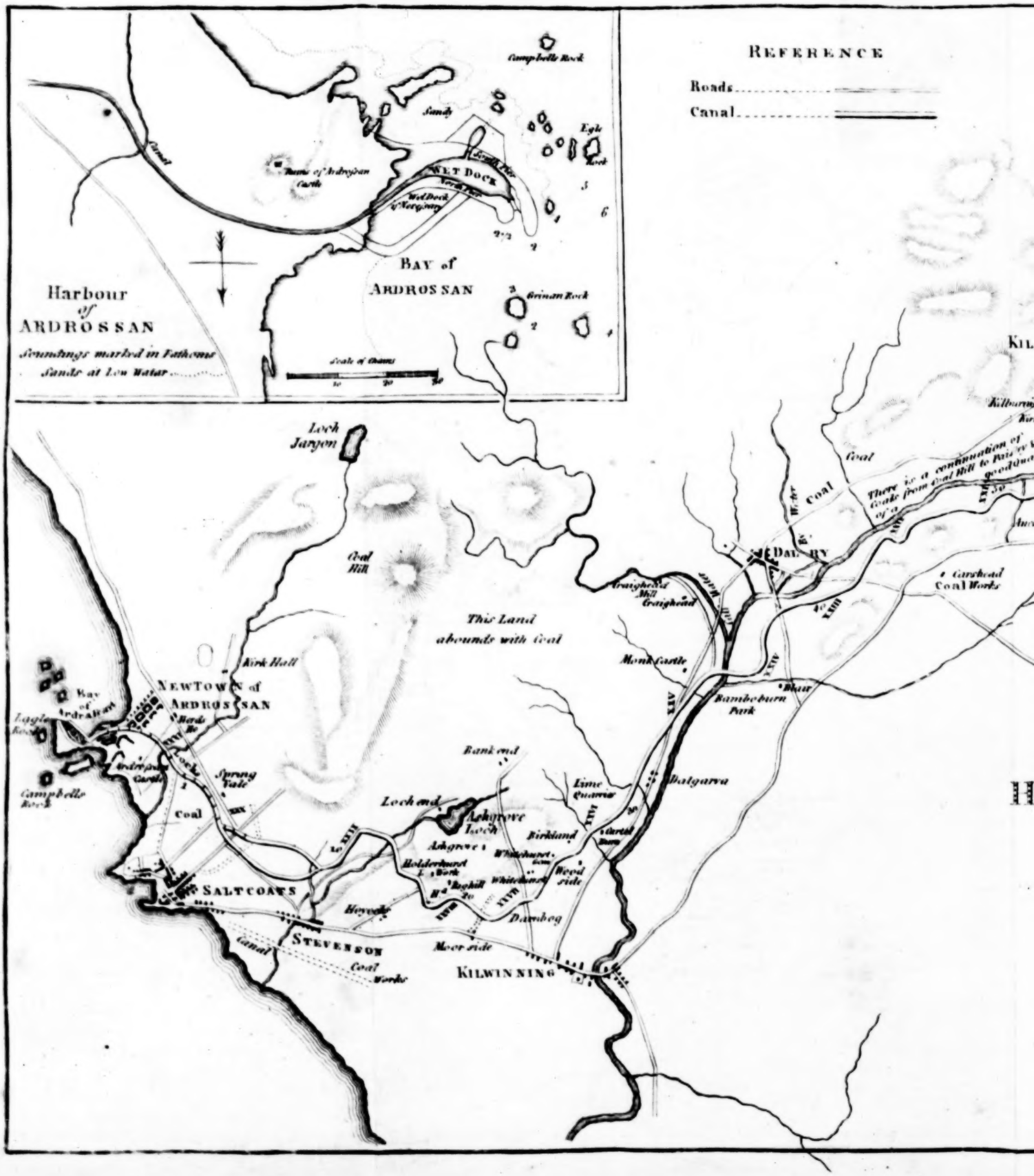
1806.	Wheat.	Barley.	Oats.	Peafe
	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
April 4.	35 0	24 0	19 0	17 0
11.	42 0	25 0	21 0	18 0
18.	44 0	25 0	20 0	19 6
25.	44 0	25 0	20 0	19 6

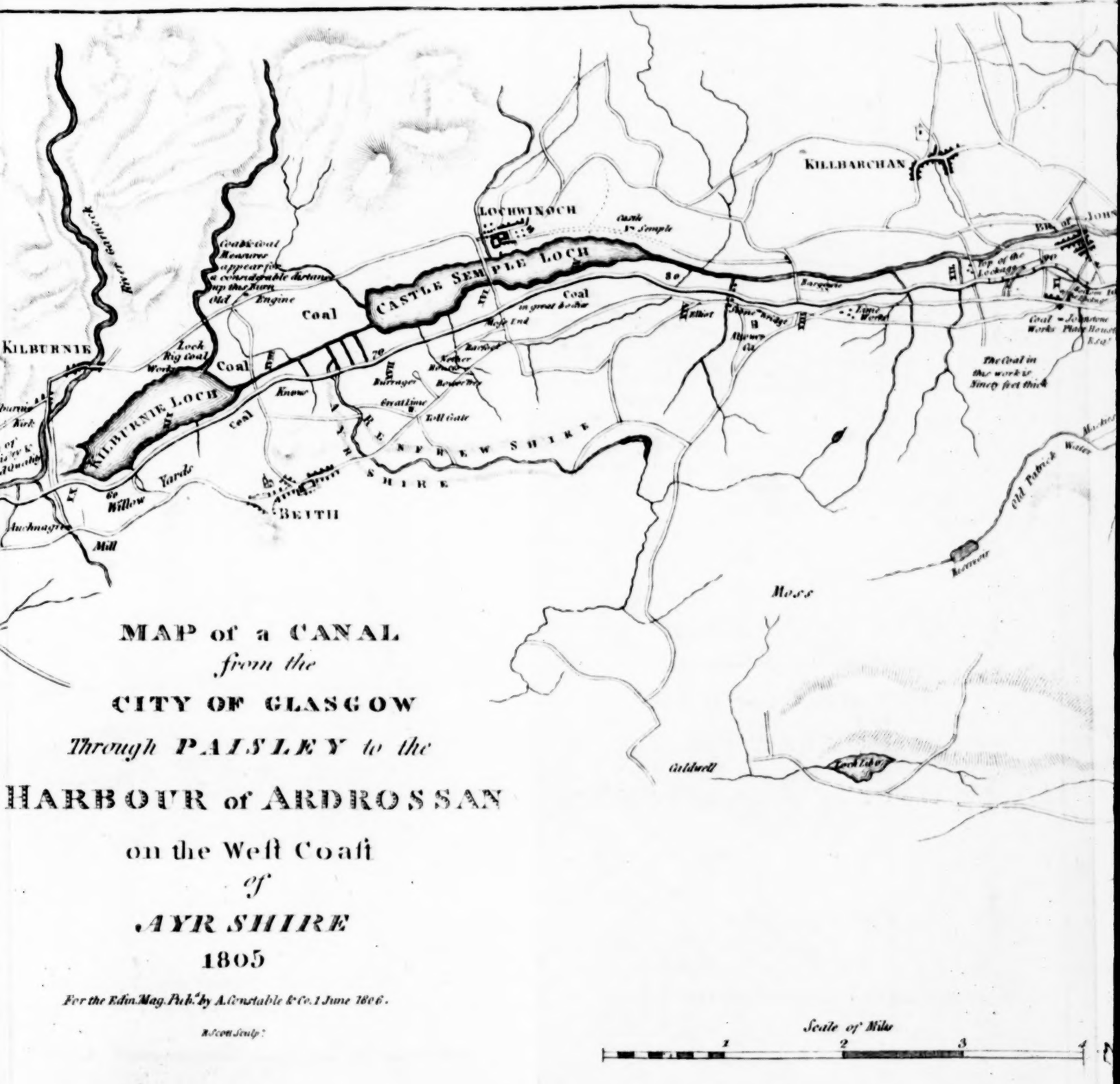
Prices of Oat, Pease, and Barley Meal, in Edinburgh Market, per Peck.

1806.	Oatmeal. Bolls.	Price.		Pease & Barley Meal. Bolls.	Price.	
		d.	d.		d.	s.
April 1.	250	15	14½	60	13	1
8.	200	15	14½	50	13	1
15.	240	15	14½	60	13	1
22.	260	16	15	60	13	1

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

Mr Dyer's poem—the character of *Mr Morrice*—and two literary notices from Glasgow, will appear in our next.


Harbour of ARDROSSAN
Soundings marked in Fathoms
Sands at Low Water
BAY of ARDROSSAN
Campbells Rock
Grinan Rock
Canal
Ruins of Ardrossan Castle
DOCK
Scale of Chains
REFERENCE
Roads
Canal
Loch Jarvon
Coal Hill
This Land abounds with Coal
Kirk Hall
NEWTOWN of ARDROSSAN
Bay of Ardrossan
Eagle Rock
Ardrossan Castle
Campbells Rock
Spring Vale
Coal
SALTCOATS
Bank end
Loch end
Ashgrove Loch
Ashgrove
Holderhead Work
Boghill
Heyside
STEVENSON
Coal Works
Canal
Lime Quarries
Birkland
Whitehaugh
Whitehaugh
Wood side
Moor side
Dambog
KILWINNING
Balgarva
Carsteal Burn
Monk Castle
Bamboburn Park
Blair
DALRY
Craigherd Mill
Craighead
Carshead Coal Works
Coal
Coal
There is a communication of Canals from Coal Hill to Pais of
KIL



MAP of a CANAL
from the
CITY OF GLASGOW
Through **PAISLEY** *to the*
HARBOUR of ARDROSSAN
on the West Coast
of
AYRSHIRE
1805

For the Edin.ᵍ Mag. Pub.ᵈ by A. Constable & Co. 1 June 1806.

R. Scott Sculp.ʳ

KILBARCHAN

Castle
Mr Semple

Coal

Barrgrove

Elliot

Stone Bridge

Mossey Ho.

Lime Works

Top of the Lochage

Bottom of Lochage

BR. of JOHN STONE

Law Wood

Water

Black Hall

South Cumbern

Coal & Ironstone Works Plate Houston Esqr.

The Coal in this work is Ninety feet thick

Barrowfield Craig

Mackies Hole

Old Patrick Water

Reservoir

Moss

Lime Quarry

PAISLEY

Auchenlodly

Old Town

Coltness Lee

Black Hall

Whitefield

Inglestone

Hillington

Hawkhead

Berryknow

Rob Crookston

Goodstone Castle

High Henderston

Mid Henderston

Low Henderston

Dunbrock

Dunbrock Low Colliery

RENFREW

RIVER CLYDE

Forth and Clyde Canal

GOVAN

Craigton Stone Quarry

PARTICK

Monkland Canal

GLASGOW

Toll

1 Mile

Low Shields

RENFREWSH

LANERKSH

POLLOCKSHAWS

Nether Potiam

Potiam Chemical Works

Goldwell

Loch Libo

Nether Barr Head

Alum and Coal Works

Cockerball

R. Cart

Brooks Burn

Scale of Miles

1 2 3 4

SCOTS

Edinburgh

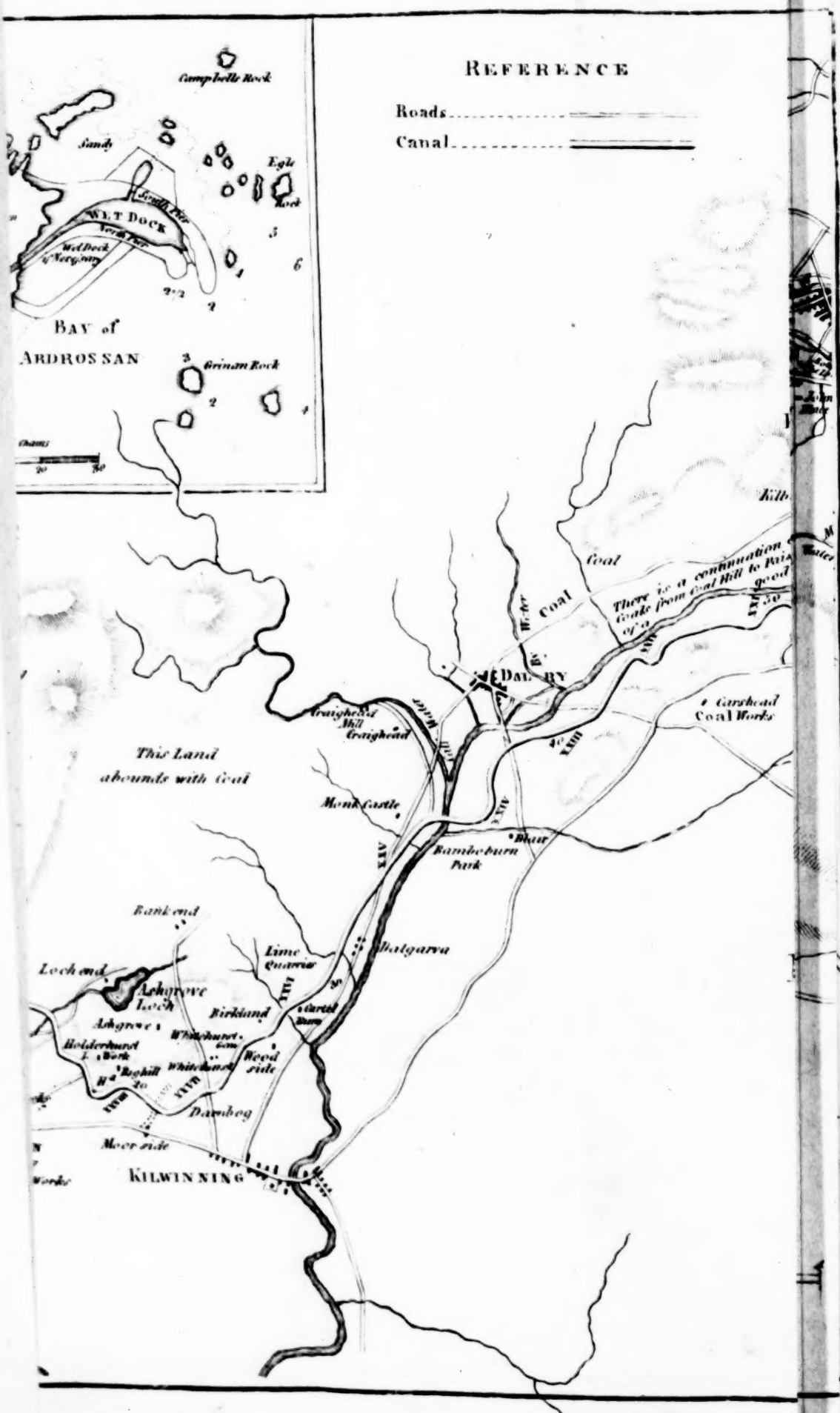
Fo

With a View of the Harbour of

Register of the Weather for 1806, ...
High Water at *Leith* for *June*, . .
Account of the Harbour of *Andr* and Canal from thence to *Glas*
Present State of Agriculture in *shire*, ...
Celestial Phenomena for *June*, .
Memoirs of the Progress of M factures, Chemistry, Science, the Fine Arts, ...
Journal of the Eruption of M *Vesuvius*, from the 11th *Augu* the 18th *September*, 1805, . .
On Mendicity, and its Reme with Strictures on the diff Modes of providing for the P
Journal of a Tour over Land *India* in 1785, ...
Defence of Doubts on *Cæsar*, .
Query respecting a Mode of Im ving the Pear Tree, ...
Manners of the Higher and L Orders in Scotland, in the 1749. . . . . .
Some Particulars respecting the *James Candlish*, M. A. & F. of the University of *Edinburg*
A Short Account of the Beha of the Rebel Army at *Hamilt* 1745, in a letter to a Friend,
Criticism on *Leyden*'s Scenes o fancy; with etymological marks, . . . , ...
Adventures of a Traveller in the serts of *Arabia*, ...
Anecdotes of the late *Bubb Do ton*, ...

SCOTTISH REVIEW.

Controversy concerning the tion of a Mathematical Prof
1. Professor *Stewart*'s Stateme Facts, ...
2. Postscript to ditto, ...
3. Examination of ditto, . . .
4. Report of Proceedings in the neral Assembly, ...
5. Observations on the doctri


Campbells Rock
Sandy
Egit Rock
Graving Dock
Wet Dock
Wet Dock of Ardrossan
BAY of ARDROSSAN
Grinam Rock
REFERENCE
Roads
Canal
Coal
Coal
There is a continuation of a Coal Vein from Coal Hill to Pairs good
DALRY
Craigheid Mill
Craigheid
Carshead Coal Works
This Land abounds with Coal
Monk Castle
Blair
Rambeburn Park
Bank end
Lime Quarries
Balgarva
Loch end
Ashgrove Loch
Ashgrove
Birkland
Whitehurst
Holderhurst
Wood side
Whitehurst
Boghill
Dardeg
Moor side
KILWINNING